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Report on the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea

The Enlarged Plenum of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea which opened on November 11 was held till November 16.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, presided over the Plenum.

The Plenum was attended by Members and Candidate Members of the Central Committee of the Party.

Also attending the Plenum were members of the Central Auditing Commission of the Party, functionaries of the Central Committee of the Party, Ministries and other central organs, public organizations, local Party, administrative and economic organs and a large number of Party workers and leading personnel of the factories and enterprises.

The following items were put on the agenda of the Plenum.

1. On further strengthening the overall work of transport including railway transport.

2. On the intermediary summing up of the fulfilment of the decision of the 16th Plenum of the Fourth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea "On improving and strengthening the work of labour administration."

Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, made an important speech at the Plenum.

Discussing the first item on the agenda "On further strengthening the overall work of transport including railway transport," the Plenum pointed to the big successes made in this domain in the past period.

Under the correct leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung our Party put forth from the first days of liberation a correct line on giving precedence to the development of transport and laying its firm independent foundation and clearly indicated the orientation and ways of the development of transport in each period of the development of the revolution.

Thus, transport of our country has healed the severe war wounds and done away with its colonial onesidedness and technical backwardness left over by the Japanese imperialists in a historically very short span of time and developed into powerful transport capable of basically satisfying the demands of all domains of the national economy for transport.

Especially, in accordance with the great plan of Comrade Kim Il Sung on electrifying the railway lines of the whole country, the electrification of major trunk-lines has been basically wound up in a brief period of time and various measures have been taken to augment haulage with the result that the material and technical foundations of railway transport and all other branches of transport have been incomparably strengthened and it has become possible to carry out with success a transport plan several many times higher than in the past.

The Plenum stressed that such speedy strengthening and development of transport of our country into the powerful independent socialist transport of today are the brilliant fruition of the great idea of *Juche* of Comrade Kim Il Sung embodied in the domain of transport and are attributable to the correct line and policy of the Party.

The Plenum expressed satisfaction with the fact that in the past period the workers in the domain of transport including railway transport successfully ensured the development of the overall national economy at a high tempo by steadily increasing transport capacity through the maximum utilization of the already secured means of transport and the active carrying out of technical reconstruction and highly appraised their achievements.

Laying stress on further spurring on the galloping Chollima for more fully satisfying the growing demand of the national economy for transport, the Plenum put forth concrete tasks for bringing about a new upsurge in the overall work of transport including railway transport.

In order to carry out with credit the weighty and huge task confronting the domain of transport, political work should be strengthened first of all among the workers in this domain, the Penum stressed.

The Plenum pointed out that the Party organizations of all levels and all the guiding personnel should arm the workers in this domain with the Party's idea of *Juche*, ideas of independence and self-sustenance and thoroughly establish the system of the unitary ideology of the Party among them, thereby leading them to be boundlessly loyal to the Party and the Leader and to devote all their energy, wisdom and technique to defending and carrying out the Party policies to the end under whatever difficult circumstances and conditions.

At the same time, stress was laid on further strengthening educational work among them to enhance their Party spirit, working class spirit and popular spirit so as to establish the revolutionary traits and make them devotedly serve all, the country and the people and on strengthening the work of training cadres still more.

The Plenum also laid important stress on waging an active struggle for ensuring non-breakdown running on schedule by establishing a voluntary discipline and revolutionary order at all units of transport including railway.

Putting forth concrete measures for all domains to carry out with success the huge task confronting transport, the Plenum discussed as an important matter the question of strengthening the work of railway transport which holds an overwhelming proportion in the freight transport in our country.

The Plenum laid emphasis on enhancing the utility rate of automobiles for strengthening motor transport.

Under the present condition in which motor transport has grown as never before in scale and general haulage has become complex, it is most rational in raising the utility rate of automobiles to use automobiles in groups and manage them in a uniform way, the Plenum pointed out, and noted that the system of automobile management should be further improved on the basis of the experiences already gained in this.

It is of very weighty importance to develop water transport in conformity with the natural, geographical characteristics and economic conditions of our country which is surrounded by seas on three sides and has many big rivers.

The Plenum called for building more ships, positively exploring navigational routes, further expanding the networks of water transport and actively pushing ahead with the work of reconstructing and expanding ports and harbours for further developing sea and river transport.

The Plenum seriously discussed the second item on the agenda—"On the intermediary summing up of the fulfilment of the decision of the 16th Plenum of the Fourth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea 'On improving and strengthening the work of labour administration'".

The Plenum put forth measures for further improving and strengthening the work of labour administration to suit the actual demand of the rapidly developing national economy.

The Plenum pointed out that the improvement and strengthening of the labour administration work is an important task arising over the whole course of the socialist and communist construction and, particularly, it is of very weighty significance today for carrying through the revolutionary line of our Party on stepping up economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel.

The Plenum stressed that for carrying through the revolutionary line of the Party, the Party organizations and all the functionaries should pay deep attention to mobilizing and utilizing the labour resources of the country to the maximum.

The Plenum emphasized that the primary task in improving and strengthening the work of labour administration is to elevate the political and ideological consciousness of the working masses by further strengthening the work of political and ideological education and bring their political zeal into full play in socialist construction.

In this connection it is important, first of all, to thoroughly establish the system of the unitary ideology of the Party among the working people and give full scope to the communist attitude toward labour, stressed the Plenum.

The Plenum also called for strengthening labour discipline, strictly establishing system and order in all units, turning to full account the 480 minute work-day and mobilizing all the labour reserves to the maximum.

The Plenum laid stress on producing more with less labour forces and increasing the per capita output value by promoting the technical revolution and energetically waging the technical innovation movement in all fields and at all units.

The Plenum expressed the firm conviction that the Party organizations of all levels, the entire Party members and working people, rallied firm around the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, will make a great advance in further consolidating our revolutionary base politically, economically and militarily by effecting new innovations in socialist construction and thoroughly implementing the decisions of this Plenum, upholding the decisions of the historic Party Conferences, the great Ten-Point Political Programme of the Government of the Republic, and the report of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, at the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Republic.

The Plenum adopted relevant declaions.

U.S. Imperialists, Stop at Once Criminal Aggressive Manoeuvres against Cambodia!

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement on November 16 sternly denouncing the recent ever more malicious aggressive manoeuvres and murderous atrocities of the U.S. imperialists against the Cambodian people. The statement reads in full:

Recently the U.S. imperialists have become ever more malicious in their aggressive manoeuvres and murderous atrocities against the Cambodian people.

On the 6th air pirates of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops and the South Vietnam puppet troops intruded into a village in Svay Rieng Province in the frontier of Cambodia and fired rockets and machineguns, injuring and killing more than 20 guiltless Cambodian inhabitants.

On the same day, the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops illegally intruded into Kratie Province of Cambodia by mobilizing ten helicopters and fired rockets at a running automobile, killing two passengers and heavily injuring several others.

This heinous ogreish crime committed by the U.S. imperialists is a new grave challenge to the sovereignty and national dignity of Cambodia.

The Royal Government of Cambodia issued a statement on November 9, bitterly denouncing the bestial murderous outrages of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and appealed to the world public opinion and world people to expose and denounce the aggressive crimes of the U.S. imperialists.

The Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the DPRK

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people fully support the November 9 statement of the Royal Government of Cambodia and sternly denounce with surging indignation the malicious aggressive acts of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges against the Cambodian people.

The repeated bestial outrages of the U.S. imperialist aggressors against the Cambodian people show all the more fully that the U.S. imperialists are the vicious brigands with whom we cannot live under the same sky, the ringleader of aggression and war and the ferocious enemy of the world peace-loving people.

The U.S. imperialists have been incessantly engaged in aggressive acts against the peace, independence, neutrality and territorial integrity of Cambodia.

This year alone, the U.S. imperialists have committed all sorts of provocative moves, infiltrating their aggressor troops and puppet troops into Cambodia from the ground, air and sea scores of times, killing in cold blood inhabitants of Cambodia and destroying and burning properties.

With no desperate machinations, however, can the U.S. imperialists subdue the Cambodian people who are vigorously forging ahead in defence of nation's independence and sovereignty and for territorial integrity or force them to step back from the anti-imperialist independent road.

The U.S. imperialists must stop at once their criminal aggressive manoeuvres against Cambodia.

If the U.S. imperialists continue to commit aggressive atrocities against the Cambodian people, they will be dealt a more telling blow by the Cambodian people and will be unable to escape more scathing denunciation of the peace-loving peoples the world over.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will, in the future too, as in the past, actively support and encourage with all efforts the Cambodian people in their righteous struggle against U.S. imperialism and its stooges and always stand firmly on the side of the Cambodian people.

Pyongyang, November 16, 1968

Students, postgraduates and trainees of Asian, African and Latin-American countries studying in the German Democratic Republic recently held a meeting in Berlin in celebration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The meeting adopted a congratulatory message addressed to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved, great Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

The message reads in full:

To Comrade KIM IL SUNG

General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Esteemed Comrade Kim Il Sung,

We Asian, African and Latin-American students, postgraduates and trainees in Berlin who gathered together to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the national holiday of the Korean people, and the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea extend the warmest felicitations to you Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements, and through you, to the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the entire Korean people on these auspicious days.

The entire Korean people jubilantly celebrated some time ago the 20th anniversary of the founding of the glorious Democratic People's Republic of Korea and mark today the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea, the guider and organizer of all the victories of the Korean people.

Since liberation, the Korean people under the wise leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung have waged an arduous and glorious struggle and brought about national prosperity and great changes unprecedented in the history of the Korean people.

We are well aware that in the period of the truculent colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists, the true Korean Communists under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the national hero of the Korean people and ever-victorious brilliant strategist, took up arms in their hands and waged a heroic struggle for 15 years for the restoration of the fatherland and the establishment of a genuine people's power, overcoming all sorts of hardships and difficulties.

It was thanks to the glorious revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and waged under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung that the Korean people could found the Workers' Party of Korea, the vanguard of the working class, and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the genuine people's power, and achieve great victories in the socialist revolution and construction following liberation.

The Korean people defended with honour the freedom and independence of the fatherland and the gains of the revolution and made a great contribution to defending peace in Asia and the world by smashing the U.S. imperialist aggressors who pounced upon them to strangulate the young Republic in its cradle.

The historic victory of the Korean people in the Korean war, unleashed by the U.S. imperialist aggressors sent the U.S. imperialist aggressors down to the road of downfall and greatly encouraged the world revolutionary peoples in the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. national-liberation struggle.

Following the war the entire working people of Korea who are infinitely faithful to the Party and fatherland, through their heroic, self-sacrificing struggle, have not only rehabilitated the devastated economy on the debris but built up a powerful socialist industrial-agricultural state independent in politics and self-sustaining in economy and with reliable self-defensive national defence capacity.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has built up mighty heavy industry bases with powerful machine-building industry and light industry bases and socialist rural economy which is changing its looks and prospering and developing as the days go by.

Particularly wonderful for us is that there are 98 universities and colleges in the northern half of the Republic which had not a single higher educational institution in the period of the Japanese imperialist colonial rule, and especially nine-year compulsory technical education was enforced there from last year.

The military defence potentials of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have also grown as never before.

Especially, we are greatly satisfied with the just and resolute self-defensive measure taken by the heroic Korean People's Army in seizing the U.S. imperialist armed spy ship "Pueblo" which was conducting espionage and military provocative acts while intruding into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and we fully support this measure.

By this U.S. imperialism was dealt one more heavy blow, political and military.

The idea of *Juche* of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence, the steadfast line of anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle and all the successes made by the Korean people in all domains, political, economic, cultural and military, constitute a living example and a most precious guiding compass in action for the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples who are struggling against imperialism and colonialism.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said: **"The peoples of all countries making revolution should tear limbs off the U.S. beast and bombard it all over the world. The U.S. imperialists appear to be strong, but when the peoples of many countries attack them from all sides and join in mutilating them in that way, they will become impotent and bite the dust in the end."**

We actively support the Korean people in their just struggle for driving the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops out of South Korea at once and accomplishing the unification of the fatherland in a democratic and peaceful way on the independent principle free from any outside interference.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors must quit South Korea without delay taking all their lethal weapons with them.

Korea belongs to the Korean people.

Esteemed Comrade Kim Il Sung,

We regard it as great joy and pride to have as our friend the heroic Korean people who are most staunch in the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle and are creating a living example in socialist construction under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

You Comrade Kim Il Sung have creatively applied Marxism-Leninism to suit the realities of Korea and an independent stand and are always leading the Korean people to victory, happiness and prosperity and making an outstanding contribution to the development of the world revolutionary movement and the international communist and working-class movements.

The Korean people led by Comrade Kim Il Sung always render active support and assistance material and moral to us peoples of the three continents in the just struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

No matter how wild the imperialists headed by U.S. imperialism, the bloody enemy of modern colonialism and the most ferocious enemy of the world people, may run, they can not hold in check the anti-imperialist national-liberation struggle of us peoples of the three continents enjoying the support of the peoples of the socialist countries including Korea and the world progressive people.

On the auspicious holiday of the Korean people, we wish your esteemed Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people and great friend of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, good health and a long life for the greater successes of the Korean people in the socialist construction of the country, for the independent unification of Korea and for the victorious promotion of the world revolution.

Asian, African and Latin-American Students, Postgraduates and Trainees in Berlin

Berlin, October 10, 1968

Advantages and Great Vitality of Daean Work System

Six years have passed since Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, made the historic speech "On Further Developing the Daean Work System" at the enlarged meeting of the Party committee of the Daean Electrical Machine Factory.

In his speech delivered on November 9, 1962, Comrade Kim Il Sung reviewed the results attained in the previous year under the Daean work system, an absolutely new, original form of socialist economic management, which he had created in the course of his on-the-spot guidance of the Daean Electrical Machine Factory in December 1961. And he substantiated in a comprehensive way the successes and advantages of the Daean work system and gave programmatic teachings on further developing it which is an embodiment of the Chongsan-ri spirit and the Chongsan-ri method in economic management, the most revolutionary and traditional method of work of our Party.

The teachings of Comrade Kim Il Sung marked an epochal turning-point in introducing and popularizing in an all-round way the Daean work system in all domains and units of the national economy and giving full play to its advantages and great vitality.

The historic speech of Comrade Kim Il Sung "On Further Developing the Daean Work System" constitutes a powerful weapon for energetically promoting socialist economic construction and building socialism as a whole in our country and is a great document in which Marxism-Leninism is upheld and further developed and enriched in socialist economic management.

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The problem of leadership and management of socialist economy is one of the key questions arising in building socialism and communism.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught: **"Following the completion of the socialist reorganization of production relations and the establishment of the socialist system, the successful building of socialism and communism depends largely on how socialist production relations are adapted to the ever-developing productive forces and consummated, how the superstructure is perfected to suit the basis established and on how the counter-action of the superstructure to the basis is stimulated."**

The establishment of socialist production relations opens up a broad avenue for the development of productive forces and tends to create the socio-economic conditions under which the enthusiasm and creativeness of the masses are fully displayed.

But the results of socialist construction depend upon the form and method of economic management. This is a difficult and complex problem which no one has ever settled. And there is no book dealing with such a problem.

On the basis of his scientific analysis of realities and the rich experiences accumulated in socialist construction in our country proceeding from the Marxist-Leninist principles and the stand of *Juche*, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung embodied in a comprehensive way the Chongsan-ri method, the traditional, revolutionary method of work of our Party, in socialist economic construction, and found an original solution of the problem of economic management whose settlement is urgently required by life in conformity with the concrete conditions of our country.

The revolutionary essence of the Daean work system lies in the fact that it thoroughly embodies the revolutionary mass line of the Party rendering it possible to give full play to the activeness and creative ability of the masses and unite people and it is an excellent form of economic management embodying the principle of communist life.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"The Daean work system is radically different from the old; it is an advanced system with many factors of communist industrial management. This new system of work is an excellent embodiment of the principle of collectivism and communist life: 'One for all and all for one.' In this system, superiors help their subordinates and the enlightened are teaching the less-informed, all the people are helping each other as comrades, and all the workshops are co-operating closely."

The Daean work system helps strengthen collective leadership of the Party committee and give priority to political work, ensures the Party leadership over the administrative and economic work, and makes the producer masses fully display their consciousness of being the masters of the factory and creative activeness in economic management.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught with regard to the advantage of the Daean work system:

"The first advantage of the new system of work is that it ensures collectivism in factory manage-

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TELEGRAMS

✦ Premier Kim Il Sung of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received a telegram from President Modibo Keita of the Republic of Mali in reply to his telegram of greetings sent on the occasion of the 8th anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic of Mali.

✦ Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a telegram of greetings to Comrade Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Comrade Nikolai Viktorovich Podgorny, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and Comrade Alexei Nikolayevich Kosygin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, on the occasion of the 51st anniversary of the great October Socialist Revolution.

✦ Premier Kim Il Sung of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a telegram of greetings to Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the independence of the Kingdom of Cambodia.

✦ Premier Kim Il Sung of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a telegram of greetings to the Third National Congress of the Neo Lao Haksat.

✦ Premier Kim Il Sung of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a telegram of greetings to Houari Boumedienne, Chairman of the Algerian Revolutionary Council of Revolution and Prime Minister of the Cabinet of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, on the occasion of the 14th anniversary of the start of the Algerian revolution, the national holiday of the heroic Algerian people.

✦ The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea sent a telegram of greetings to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Austria on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of its founding.

✦ The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea sent a telegram of greetings to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Norway on the occasion of the 45th anniversary of its founding.

AMONG THE PEOPLE

Yesterday's Farm-hand Has Become Master of the State Today

Li Gye San

I hail from Okdong-ri, Pyonggang county of Kangwon Province, which is located in rugged mountains. I spent my childhood there, and a mere thought of those days make me shudder.

My father was a farm-hand and my mother was working as a woman servant for a rich family. They did back-breaking work from dawn till late at night. But they could hardly keep the wolf from the door. I went hungry all the time. After missing several meals, I found it hard to play with my friends and was too weak to speak to anybody. So, I sat crouching under a tree or by the brushwood gate, absent-mindedly looking out over the mountain across the field. After a good while, however, my eyes dimmed and the mountain peak appeared now double and and now treble.

I could not sit under the shadow of trees like those when other children were going to school with a bundle of books under their arm, I had to go after my parents to the fields with a basket hanging from my shoulder. Having eaten a bowl of watery plantain gruel for breakfast at dawn and weeding the fields all day long, my belly and back seemed to join together and I felt so limp and weak as unable to lift even a finger. Then a greasy clamminess would spread over my whole body.

When I came home fagged out like a flogged person after a day's work, I could have no better than grass gruel for the evening meal. Eating not a grain of cereal like this, my body would swell up and my face turned sallow. To add to it, the backs of my little hands and feet which were exposed to the wind cracked and bled.

If my father or mother was by my side at such time, I would feel sad I do not know why and burst into tears.

Poverty-stricken from my early years like this, I grew up to find my life ever more unbearable. I had to experience a cruel life as a domestic.

When 16, I was sold to a hated landlord to clear my parents' debt to him. At the landlord's house I worked in the kitchen maid. The same year I was married to a man servant at the landlord's. Both my husband and I worked as servants, but our life was always miserable.

Tears went by and two children were born to us. This made our livelihood still worse and added to our poverty.

To top it all, in 1942 when I was 25 my husband was taken away to the Japanese imperialists' "patriotic labour corps" and died there. It seemed everything was going black before my eyes and I waited bitterly at the thought of how to get a living with two little ones hanging about me.

I cried and cried, but in vain.

After I lost my husband whom I had leaned on as the only support of my life, I had to go on working at the landlord's house which I abhorred like a serpent, in order to provide for my children.

In these circumstances, I had no opportunity of learning to read and write and remained an illiterate. When necessary, I had to ask other people to write my name for me.

But now I am quite a different woman, as different as light and darkness.

After liberation I learned to read and write for the first time in my life, and then was elected chairman of a co-operative farm to take charge of the management of its huge economy. Now I am a deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly, a post to which I am not quite equal.

To whom do I owe all this?

People usually compare a high thing to the mountain or a deep thing to the sea, and I would say the favors bestowed upon us by our Leader Comrade Premier are higher than the mountain and deeper than the sea.

After liberation, I had my share of land distribution like other peasants. In the past the women had been looked down upon as petticoat. But Comrade Premier gave farmlands to women just as to men.

When the village elders put up a wooden post bearing the name "Li Gye San" to mark off the field I received, I burst into tears at the thought of my parents who had lived such a miserable life because they did not have even a tiny patch of land to themselves. I wept, choked with the happy thought that now at last I really came in possession of farmland which I had been longing for so earnestly.

At first, I could not readily believe that I was now the owner of the field. I had been reconciled to the thought that it was my sealed lot to toil and moil all my life fettered to the rich family. So, farming my own land seemed to me like a mere dream.

What is more, the state gave me, a former woman servant, the largest house in the village.

That year I did farming as best I could. I was working my own land for the first time in my life. And how could I not be enthusiastic. I worked and worked, but did not know fatigue.

My devoted labour was amply rewarded. I gathered in a rich harvest in the fall. When I piled up a mountain of a paddy stack in front of the house and dug a large pit in the court yard in which I put the potatoes for the winter, I felt a lump in my throat and I could not tell why.

True, I was no more than a peasant woman with no education. But how could I ever remain callous to the favors of General Kim Il Sung who gave me land and brought me a bright life.

I managed well with the spring farming the next year (1947). Each time I looked out over the ripening wheat field, I felt proud that nobody in the world could make me envy him, and the more I felt so the more I was nagged by the thought that I failed to fulfil my duties as a human being for I did not repay the favors Comrade General had bestowed on me.

I pondered and pondered for several days, and went out to the wheat field and cut off the best ripened ears of wheat. I rubbed them between my both hands with my whole heart and prepared two *mal* (15 kg.) of wheat. Besides, I dug the potatoes and selected the biggest ones to make one *mal* (7.5 kg.) of them. I put the two *mal* of wheat and one *mal* of potatoes in sacks separately and packed them up.

I wanted to go and meet General Kim Il Sung with the grain I raised by my own hands, though negligible and small.

But I had never gone beyond the bounds of my mountain village. I was like a frog in the well. So I did not know what to do to go to see the General.

After a few days' reflection, I went to the county Party committee with the request to arrange matters for me to meet the General.

After hearing me out, though, the chairman of the county Party committee said:

"Your idea is very good. All the Korean people will be feeling as you feel. But how could Comrade General meet everyone when he is pressed by state affairs. We will convey your wishes to Comrade General without fail, and so go home and do your farming with redoubled zeal."

His words sounded reasonable, and I returned home. But on second thought that night, I felt something was missing in the depths of my heart. I felt my heart would be set at rest only after I meet the General.

The next day I dressed myself in a hemp blouse and skirt washed clean and well starched, and left the village, carrying a wooden box on the head which contained the potatoes and wheat. I took it for granted, as I reasoned that in the provincial centre things would surely be arranged for me somehow or other, and then I thought I would be able to go straight to Pyongyang where General Kim Il Sung was.

In the provincial centre, however, I was told just the same thing as the chairman of the county Party committee told me the day before. But I stuck to my point, insisting how could I return home once I came as far as there. At this, the person who was interviewing me said soothingly that since I insisted so earnestly he would certainly convey the grain box to Comrade General if I entrusted him with the box.

My request was not granted after all, and I came out of the Provincial People's Committee with the box on my back.

My thought at that moment was this: What they say at the county and provincial offices is right to every point. The General is busy with state affairs. And how can he meet all people of Korea individually? But at least I must go to Pyongyang where the General is. Even if I cannot meet the General himself, I must bring this gift of mine personally as near as possible to him.

That evening I boarded a train for Pyongyang.

It was on the morning of August 3, 1947 that I arrived in Pyongyang. When I came out of Pyongyang railway station, I was quite dazzled. Streets were running in all directions and strings of cars and people were coming and going. Large buildings were lining the streets. I found myself in a daze.

I was quite at a loss where to go to find out the place where General Kim Il Sung was.

I kept asking passers-by to show me the way and it was not before noon that after much trouble I located the house where the General was.

I tried to enter the house willynilly. But someone stopped me and asked who I was and what for.

(To be continued)

(Continued from Page 2)

ment fully.

"In the past, the director enjoyed the sole authority to decide matters in the factory, and he was responsible for pressing the workers took a negligible part in the management of the factory. All they had to do was to work eight hours to fulfil their assignments and return home. Whether or not production was going on well in the factory as a whole was a matter of little concern to them.

"By contrast, under the new system of work the factory Party committee runs the factory as its supreme leading organ, and all the Party members, workers and technicians participate in factory management. The responsibility for production does not rest with any individual, but all the Party members, workers and technicians, and above all with the factory Party committee, the organ of collective leadership."

Thanks to the establishment of the Daean work system, it has been possible to elevate the functions and role of the Party committee, the organ of collective leadership, to explain and bring home to the producer masses the teachings of the Leader and the Party's policies in good time, lay down a correct line and take appropriate measures for their implementation, to heighten the revolutionary zeal of the producers and vigorously organise and mobilise them to the fulfilment of their revolutionary tasks, and to ensure steady improvement of industrial management by bringing, without any delay, to realisation the original proposals and suggestions the producers put forth.

The collective leadership of the Party committee enabled all the employees of the enterprise to conduct their co-operation and concerted actions better under its unified guidance, and to solve reliable persons in collective life, who work and strive to carry out the Party's policies.

This makes, first of all, it possible to subordinate the whole system of management of factory to the single will under the collective guidance of the Party committee, closely combine the Party work with administrative and economic work and smoothly conduct administrative and technical work through the Party work. In accordance with the orientation and assignments given after the collective discussion at the Party committee management functionaries, acting as the master in their administrative work, conduct economic activities with responsibility, technical personnel, acting as the master in their work, tackle problems of production and technology with responsibility, and Party workers conduct the Party's organizational and political work to ensure that administrative and technical work does proceed well.

Another advantage of the Daean work system is that it ensures the strengthening of planned guidance of socialist economy and runs the economy scientifically and correctly in conformity with the demands of the Party and state through the thorough carrying out of the principles of democratic centralism in economic management.

Through the Daean work system our Party has upheld the principles of democratic centralism in economic management, and especially, fully put into reality unified and detailed planning originated by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed as follows:

"In setting up the Daean work system, our Party and the Government of the Republic saw that unified and detailed planning is realized in order to strengthen the discipline of democratic centralism in economic management and develop our economy in a more planned and proportionate way. The introduction of the unified and detailed planning further strengthened the economic organizational functions of the state organs and eliminated the subjectivism of state planning and the disorder in departmentalism and localism of the producers in planning so that truly realistic, scientific and active plans could be drawn up by properly combining the intentions of the state and the creative initiative of the producers."

The unified and detailed planning realized for the first time in our country on the direct initiative of Comrade Kim Il Sung and under his guidance has brought about a revolutionary change in planning work on which success in the development of socialist economy depends and further developed and enriched Marxism-Leninism.

Another advantage of the Daean work system is that it helps strengthen the technological guidance of production and ensures that production is directed in a comprehensive and unified way.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"Production processes are, in the final analysis, technical processes. Without technical knowledge, we cannot direct production. Production must be directed technologically.

"It is necessary that those versed in technique should give comprehensive direction to all work directly connected with production —from planning and technical preparations to the guidance of the production processes."

The technical guidance of production and the comprehensive and unified guidance of it are the basic requirements of modern production whose processes are technologically connected. Technical processes of production realized in the course of processing and assembling intricately tens of thousands of small and big accessories and materials are inconceivable without technical guidance and the comprehensive and unified planning of production to technical preparations, check-up on the technical conditions and the regular repair of equipment and measures for technical innovations. The Daean work system rendered it possible to enhance the role of the staff of the factory which placed sections taking a direct part in the technical guidance of production under the direct control of the factory's chief engineer, handle all technical matters connected with production in a comprehensive and unified way, thus meet satisfactorily the requirements of technically complex modern production and overall technical revolution.

Further, the advantage of the Daean work system is that it brought about a radical turn in

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Comrade KIM IL SUNG Sends Gifts to Co-operative Farms Which Distinguished Themselves in This Year's Agricultural Production

The Cabinet of the Republic Adopts a Decision in This Connection

The Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea decided to send, in the name of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, gifts to co-operative farms which have made conspicuous successes in agricultural production this year, in high appreciation of their successes.

According to the decision, the gifts will be awarded to co-operative farms which have gathered in six or more tons of rice per *jongbo* of paddy fields and which harvested *four* or more tons of maize per *jongbo*, to those which have harvested 5.5 or more tons of rice per *jongbo* of paddy fields and which picked 300 or more tons of fruits and to those which produced an average of two or more tons of meat per workteam and 100 or more kg of meat per farm household.

An unusual bumper crop has been reaped in our countryside this year.

Despite a long spell of drought, an average increase of 500 kg per *jongbo* is expected in grain output as against last year, taking the country as a whole, and great successes have been registered in all other agricultural products including meat and fruits.

These successes are attributable to the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, and fruition of the indefatigable struggle waged by the agricultural leading workers and the entire co-operative farmers, energetically fulfilling the tasks of the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions along the bright road indicated in the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country."

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, has illumined the bright road ahead of our countryside by authoring the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" and clearly indicated the militant tasks of the workers in the field of rural economy and ways for their implementation in his report at the Party Conference, the great Ten-Point Political Programme of the Government of the Republic and in his teachings given at the national meeting of agricultural workers early this year and gave concrete guidance in each period and showed deep solicitude for them.

The workers in the field of rural economy and the entire co-operative farmers of the country have waged a strenuous struggle in all domains of socialist rural construction and agricultural production, raising high the flame of the great revolutionary upsurge, inspired by the powerful assistance of the working class, upholding the honourable, militant tasks assigned them by the Leader.

They have striven hard to firmly arm themselves with the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the unitary ideology of the Party, and revolutionize and working-classize themselves for thoroughly implementing the tasks set forth by the Leader, always maintaining a strained and mobilized posture in face of the prevailing situation.

They have vigorously waged the struggle for growing crops in a scientific and technical way while powerfully pushing ahead with the irrigation, mechanization, chemicalization and electrification, bearing deep in mind the honourable tasks of the rural technical revolution set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung, and bent all efforts for strengthening the industrial method in the guidance of the rural economy and further deepening and developing the sub-work team management system.

Thus, they have powerfully demonstrated the correctness of the agricultural policy of our Party, in which the great idea of *Juche* of Comrade Kim Il Sung is embodied, and the superiority and great vitality of the socialist system established in our country by effecting an unprecedented leaping advance in all domains of agricultural production, such as grain, fruits, vegetables and meat.

Under the decision, a ceremony for conveying the gifts from the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was held at the Okdo co-operative farm in Ryonggang county, South Pyongan Province, on November 8 and at the Migok co-operative farm in Bongsan county, North Hwanghae Province, on the 9th.

The Okdo co-operative farm registered great successes this year: it gathered in 6 tons and 50 kg of rice and 6.1 tons of maize per *jongbo* and 2 tons of meat per field team and 130 kg of meat per household and 360 tons of fruits.

The Migok co-operative farm overfulfilled the yearly production plan on all indices: grain at 110 per cent with the harvest of an average of 6.4 tons of rice per *jongbo* over an area of more than 400 *jongbo*, fruits at 123 per cent, 2 tons of meat per workteam, and over 100 kg of meat per household, tobacco at 120 per cent and vegetables at 117 per cent.

Meetings were held at both co-operative farms and Vice-Premier Li Ju Yon conveyed the gifts from Comrade Kim Il Sung to them.

All the attendants, reflecting the intense loyalty of the entire co-operative farmers, extended the highest honour and deepest thanks, amid the loud applause and cheers, to the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who enabled them to reap bumper harvest this year.

They renewed their resolve to attain greater successes in all domains of coming year's farming by generalizing the experiences gained this year and doing farming in a scientific and technical way suited to the geographical features and thus answer the high trust and expectations of the fatherly Leader.

These meetings adopted written pledges addressed to Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, amid the thunderous applause of the entire attendants.

A gathering was held to convey the gifts from Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, to the Okdo co-operative farm, Ryonggang county, which set a shining example in this year's farming

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the work of those sections serving to ensure production.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows: "...Now that the system under which the higher levels supply the lower ones with materials has been established, the workshop managers are able to devote themselves to their own duties without having to worry about materials; they are now able to concentrate all their energies on the direction of production, the maintenance of equipment and the enhancement of the technical level of the working people.

"In the past there were no organs responsible for the needs of the workers in their everyday life. But under the new system of work a supply-service system has been established to provide the workers with stable conditions of everyday life."

The material supply system under the Daean work system enabled the higher levels to ensure the smooth supply of materials necessary for production to the lower levels and machines on their own responsibility, so that all necessary materials may be always secured before production and lower units and producers devote themselves to productive activities at all times.

Welfare service is an important political work. The welfare service system responsible for meeting the needs of the workers for their life which came into being under the Daean work system heightened the morale and revolutionary zeal of the workers still more and made their life more decent.

For these advantages of its own the Daean work system is exhibiting a great vitality in the socio-economic development of our country.

Its great vitality finds vivid manifestation in the brilliant success in the economic development of our country in recent years and a radical change in the politico-moral traits of the working people.

With the introduction of the Daean work system the Party's collective guidance of economic management was strengthened and priority steadfastly given to political work in all activities. As a result, reserves for increased production and economy were explored and mobilized in a more active way, labour productivity was boosted markedly, and a vigorous mass movement for technical innovation took place. A revolutionary turn was effected in economic management as a whole including the organization of production and planification and comradely unity and co-operation among leading functionaries, workers and technicians were strengthened. Particularly the revolutionary traits of carrying through to the end the instructions of the Leader and Party policies unconditionally with the feeling of boundless reverence for and intense loyalty to the Leader and the spirit of communist collectivism were highly displayed among the working people.

Our working people who have steadily boosted up production every year vigorously implemented the Party's line of conducting economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel, bravely overcame obstacles and difficulties in their way, shattered conservatism and passivism and made continued innovations and advance, raising high the flame of great revolutionary upsurge touched off by the Leader. Thus, they gained a brilliant success of boosting the total value of industrial output 17 per cent last year and have already made a great achievement in a battle to increase industrial output 24 per cent this year. Priority was consistently given, above all, to political work in all activities, and this work was closely combined with the Chollima workteam movement, a mass onward movement through which people are educated in communist ideology and roused to mass heroism and collective innovation. As a result, the education and remoulding of the working people became the work of the masses themselves, and the communist traits of helping and leading each other forward came into full bloom.

Today our heroic working class and entire working people place the interests of their country and people above their personal glory and interests and fight with all devotion for the Party and the Leader. Actual life shows that the Daean work system, as the most excellent form of socialist economic management correctly embodying the lawful demands of socialist and communist construction, is a great propelling power and a powerful weapon promoting forcefully our socialist economic construction and socialist construction as a whole.

Today the entire working people of our country are raising higher the flame of great revolutionary upsurge under the Daean work system whose advantages are confirmed by actual life and which is displaying greater vitality with each passing day, upholding the report made by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the historic Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea, the great Ten-Point Political Programme of the Government of the D.P.R.K. and the report delivered by Comrade Kim Il Sung at the celebration of the 20th birthday of the D.P.R.K.

Pak Ok Gum

Scientific Farming Ensures Great Success in Grain Production

At the State Farm where Comrade Hyon Ui Jin Works

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who paid a visit to South Hwanghae Province in November 1966 taught that the first and foremost task for South Hwanghae Province in implementing the Party's new revolutionary line of carrying out economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel was to increase grain output. He instructed emphatically that to do farming well, political work or the work with people should be given top priority among functionaries and farmers of co-op farms, empiricism and subjectivism be done away with in guiding agricultural production, agriculture be guided by the method of industrial management and farming work be done in a scientific and technical way.

This historic teaching became a programmatic guide line for putting agriculture on a sound scientific and technical basis and rapidly increasing the output in our country, South Hwanghae Province included.

Bearing deep in their minds the teaching of the Leader, the entire functionaries in agricultural field and the farmers in this province rose up resolutely to implement it. They displayed a high degree of revolutionary zeal and militant mettle to do farming in a scientific way and made a big advance in grain output, thus demonstrating the great vitality of scientific method of farming taught by the Leader.

Below introduced are the successes and experiences gained on a farm where Comrade Hyon Ui Jin works.

Average per-jongbo Yield—7 Tons; Maximum Yield—10 Tons

Farm workers here did a great deal of work in their struggle to implement the instruction of the respected and beloved Leader on doing farming work in a scientific and technical way.

Guided by Comrade Premier's teaching on taking scientific and technical measures on the basis of a correct study of soil and weather conditions, agro-technicians Ryu Ji Hyong and Ryu Sang Guk and other technicians and workers set about surveying soil condition from cold winter days. Within a single year, they made out soil survey cards for all fields amounting to over 1,200 *jongbo* and made a deep analysis of the data on weather conditions gathered in the previous ten years.

Based on the data on soil condition of every plot they worked out scientific methods of farming.

All workers came out in the work of land levelling ere before the icebound Jheryong River got melted. Through these efforts, 4,500 or so small paddy plots including tiny patches of paddy fields in the Daewon and Angok Plains, the legacy of private peasant economy, were converted into standard plots, with 8 *jongbo* as a unit.

The farm obtained 35 *jongbo* of new land by levelling ridges between rice-fields alone and reclaimed land so that farm machines could be used in any plots.

Workers rearranged irrigation networks on the basis of the already achieved successes in irrigation, dug 150-ri long canals in a short space of time and established a proper drainage system wherby they could freely bring, drain or retain water in any fields.

They converted farming work into a technical process as in industry by making an effective use of material and technical foundations. First of all, they sowed high-yielding and early ripening varieties to suit geographical features and weather conditions and improved the technical method of growing these varieties, established a scientific manuring system and controlled the use of water in a scientific way.

As a result, they gathered in 800 kg. more grain from every *jongbo* despite very unfavourable natural and weather conditions last year when the land was hit by an unprecedented flood. And this year, too, though a long spell of drought continued in spring and summer the farm reaped 7 tons of rice per *jongbo* over an area of 1,100 *jongbo*. This shows an increase of 1.8 tons per *jongbo* over last year. This year, the farm harvested 8 tons of rice per *jongbo* over an area of 200 *jongbo*; over 9 tons from 24 *jongbo*; over 10 tons from 5 *jongbo*; and the maximum yield was 10 tons and 550 kg.

These miraculous and proud successes of this farm are due to the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, and his meticulous teaching and to the strenuous efforts of the entire farm workers who taking to heart his teaching, did farming in a scientific and technical way by the method of industrial management.

New Varieties

On August 19 a strong rain-bearing wind swept over this area. But not a rice plant fell down. Rice plants with heavy ears were rippling in golden fields as if boasting of bumper crops. It was in the latter half of August that the functionaries, scientists and technicians in agricultural field visited this farm with great interest from all parts of the country. Some of them were moved to see sturdy rice stalk. They expressed their impressions, saying, "Rice stalk is as sturdy as reed."

The valuable experience gained here in the struggle for implementing the teaching of Comrade Premier was to arm the masses with the Party's unitary ideology more thoroughly and make them possess advanced farming technique.

In this area, strong winds blow from the sea and temperature is low in early spring, and around the time when rice plants begin to bloom cloudy days continue, and to make the matters worse, there is the wind from the east. Such weather and soil conditions required the growth of high-yielding and early-ripening varieties.

In order to improve varieties, Ryu Ji Hyong, Kim Ji Ryon and other technicians went to Hamju and Sinuiju and brought new breeding seeds and sowed them in their experimental plots. After experiments and research work, they succeeded in obtaining hybrids called "Ryongsong," "Hamnam" and "Sijung." This year they planted all paddy fields with these seeds.

Taking into consideration the features of each variety, they defined the order of sowing and transplanting of each variety so that rice plants might bear ears within the period from early August to mid-August, for during this period rain comes little and the sun is particulary blazing.

This made it possible for each variety to bear ears in proper time and grow under favourable conditions. And all seedlings, whether they were transplanted earlier and later, could produce high yield. Besides, workers did seed sowing, rice transplanting, spreading of fertilizer and harvesting stage by stage, so that they felt no shortage of labour.

Indeed, in order to implement the teaching of Comrade Premier, in every farming season the workers here grasped the main link of the whole chain in tackling technical problems on which they concentrated force to solve them one by one.

In this way, this farm has increased grain output year after year, doing farming in a scientific way. Two years ago, it was awarded the title of the Guard Second Class and, last year, awarded the honourable title of Guard First Class. This year much more successes are promised for it.

Pak Hae Chon

Thrashing work has entered the finishing stage on our co-op farms which reaped a bumper harvest this year

"Korean Countryside As I Saw"

Akahata Carries "Korean Countryside As I Saw," Travel Notes by Takechiyo Uchino, Candidate Member of Presidium of C.C., Japan Communist Party

Akahata, central organ of the Japan Communist Party, carried in five installments from October 5 travel notes on our country contributed by Takechiyo Uchino, Candidate Member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party, who recently visited our country for about one month.

The author first stressed that such direction as industry extensively assisting agriculture is taken in Korea and, along with the line of giving priority to the development of heavy industry with simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture, irrigation, mechanization, electrification and chemicalization are being thoroughly pushed ahead in agriculture. He said:

Thus, the "century-old backwardness" of agriculture of this country has been done away with and the Chollima movement unfolded in the countryside, too, to further develop agriculture. As a result, the plan for irrigation has been nearly completed and all the rivers and streams of the country including the Amrok and Daedong Rivers are harnessed to produce electricity and supply irrigation water. Those rivers, linked with each other in diverse ways, find their way to every corner of the paddy and non-paddy fields throughout the country.

Water-pumping setups lift water to the highland areas and drain standing water in the rainy season, the author added:

He pointed out that in Korea a miraculous, huge nature-remaking plan has been completed to overcome any flood or drought.

Referring in detail to the fact that due to the severest drought in the past 80 years, the peasants in South Korea suffered serious damages and are in dire distress, he noted:

The countryside of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which I looked around was different from the situation of South Korea. Despite the nine months-long drought, every paddy-field was supplied with water sufficiently and rice plants were doing well and already drooping, heavily laden with ears. And in the non-paddy fields water sprayers were installed here and there and vegetables were growing well.

It is clear that this country reaps a bumper harvest year after year, freed from flood and drought damages.

Pointing out that thanks to the policy of the Workers' Party of Korea under which industry assists agriculture, the difficult irrigation policy and great nature-remaking projects have been carried out, the foundation of socialist agriculture has been laid and huge agricultural productivity has been raised markedly and a great success made, the author emphasized: it goes without saying that the development of agriculture in Korea has been made possible because the Workers' Party of Korea gave priority to the policy of irrigation and consistently pushed it ahead and, at the same time, stepped up the policy of mechanization, electrification and chemicalization.

Introducing the development of the Chollima Chongsan co-operative farm and Ryongsong co-operative farm which he visited, he pointed out the administration that the farms introduced a great number of farm machines for comprehensive mechanization and 98 per cent of work is done by machines. He stressed: Here, too, the work of freeing the farmers who had suffered from hard toil from arduous labour is being carried out with credit.

I saw that the countryside of Korea is forging ahead swiftly in the direction of doing away with the distinctions between town and country and between the workers and peasants, the author noted and emphasized.

What I want to add here is the fact that tractors, lorries, all kinds of farm implements, electric motors, transformers, pipes, many sorts of agricultural chemicals, chemical fertilizers, radio-sets, etc. are home products.

He went on:

The Workers' Party of Korea says that "Our Party's idea of *Juche* is the most correct Marxist-Leninist idea of leadership for the successful carrying out of our revolution and construction and is the invariable guiding principle of the Government of the Republic in all its policies and activities" and that the embodiment of the idea of *Juche* is the line of independence in politics, self-sustenance in the economy and self-defence in national defence.

On the basis of this line, socialist economic construction is also stepped up in the direction of solving its own questions wholly by itself with a sense of responsibility, discarding the spirit of relying on others and displaying the spirit of self-reliance.

Referring to the high level of education in the countryside as a whole, he cited as an instance the Ryongsong co-operative farm

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"Korean Countryside As I Saw"

(Continued from Page 5)

in the suburbs of Pyongyang. All the members of the farm finished the middle school course, he said. He also pointed out that there are many graduates of colleges and special schools, particularly many agronomists and agro-technicians.

The socialist rural construction has been successfully accelerated in the countryside of Korea by stepping up the technical and cultural revolutions with the ideological revolution as the basis and carrying out irrigation, mechanization, electrification and chemicalization, he noted.

The author who was surprised, visiting many co-operative farms, to know that various kinds of farm machines and equipment for irrigation are all provided by the government free of charge, wrote:

A village which I visited has a creche and kindergarten. Their buildings and facilities are modern and clean. Milk, meat, fruit and others are provided adequately to babies and children every day. This, of course, is free of charge. And textbooks are supplied to pupils and students free of charge from primary school to university. Students are even paid stipends.

Medical service is also gratis and every co-operative farm has clinic. All the co-operative farmers and their families receive medical check-up once in every three months and those who are weak are given rest and sick persons medical treatment and sent to hospitals if necessary.

While passing through the countryside for two hours in a car, I could hardly see old straw-thatched houses. New modern houses have been built for the peasants by the government.

I think it unnecessary to note here that the government bears expenses for land improvement. Moreover, the peasants are completely freed from tax burdens.

One may well doubt that the state will have a serious financial deficit in this case.

But Yun Gi Bok, Minister of Finance, said in his report at the session of the Supreme People's Assembly in April this year that "The state budget for last year is settled with an excess of revenue over expenditure, amounting to 158,400,000 won, while fully meeting all the demands for fund."

In this country, the living of peasants is stabilized and the more they work, the better their living becomes. As in this country to work is regarded as the greatest honour, the people work, study and lead a joyous, hope-filled life according to the communist ideas of collectivism "one for all, all for one."

The author introduced in detail how the peasants of a co-operative farm were studying the report of Comrade Kim Il Sung at the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which he visited after the celebration.

The author wrote that he could clearly realize, listening to reports and stories about activities of rural workers, that the rural workers of this country are well aware of their work on the basis of the report. These and articles of Comrade Kim Il Sung and the resolutions of the Party and are striving with enthusiasm to carry out their work fully.

The peasants, simple and sincere, said that they would defend their posts for completely carrying out the socialist construction and the revolution of the fatherland, expressing their resolve to "bear responsibility" in every word.

Carrying through the Leader's Great Plan for Pelagic Fishing

Fishing boats are plowing through surging waves in the far-away deep sea, hoisting high the red and deep-blue national flag.

Our pelagic fishing which acquires a very great significance in further improving the people's living through the advancement of fishery has made brisk headway thanks to the wise leadership and profound care of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader.

Our fishermen who have grown up in the bosom of the Leader are now launching a more active fishing battle in wholehearted response to his call. They are getting a big haul every day with big and technically well-equipped engine boats.

The Chollima medium-size trawler No. 103 of the fishery office where Comrade Kim Gyong Yop works is daily chalking up signal results in pelagic fishing. From the success scored by this trawler alone, one may feel intensely the profound concern shown by the fatherly Leader for the betterment of the people's livelihood and the loyalty to the Leader of the fishermen here who are unfolding a brisk fishing battle to answer his great expectations and trust.

* * *

When the war ended, this fishery office, too, as in all other parts of our country, was found utterly destroyed owing to the U.S. imperialists' barbarous bombing and bombardment. Only some wooden boats survived the war. But with these boats, the fishery workers here had carried out the fish catch plan for 1953 at 112 per cent by September 9.

Shortly later, on October 18 that year, they were honoured with the personal visit of the fatherly Leader whom they had always revered and held in esteem so much.

The Leader stepped into the harbour, waving his hand in response to the enthusiastic cheers of the emotion-charged workers. Then, he turned over a fish box in person to take a seat and asked in detail about everything—the present condition of the fishery office, the fishermen's everyday life, etc. and explained in concrete terms the orientation for advance.

The Leader who was walking along the wharf, giving instructions as to how to develop the fishery office and in what direction, came up to the ship commanded by skipper Kwon Yun Il and, at the sight of a big fish, asked him where it was caught.

When the skipper answered that it was caught in the deep sea, he said: "In the deep sea!... High-quality fish of this sort may be found much in the deep sea. Yet, to go out fishing to the deep sea you may need big engine boats..." Then he fell in a deep thought for a while.

This touched the heart of the skipper deeply. For he could fully see what the Premier had in mind, anxious about how to provide the people with more tasty fish.

Can't we go out fishing to more distant sea with our present boats? We now operate motor-driven boats provided by the Leader, whereas we had used small, board-like wooden boats in the days of the Japanese imperialist rule. Then how can we call ourselves Red fishery workers of the Party unless we lift up his anxious feelings? All the fishermen of the office put their throats with this thought.

From then on, they would make a return voyage from pelagic fishing, flying high the flag of full load each time.

Upon learning the news of their proud results in fishing battle, the Premier personally sent them a message of congratulations. One day he asked about the workers' living conditions concretely by telephone and saw that they were supplied with padded clothes, fur caps and various other necessities. Afterwards, too, he sent large home-made engine boats first to them.

Still mindful of the fishermen's conditions, the Premier again visited the fishery office in March 1957.

Comrade Premier shook hands with the fishermen one by one and praised them, saying: "It's really admirable that you had gone out to the deep sea with this boat." He then added that he would send them many boats of a better type and encouraged them with those words: It's you fishermen who must fly the flag of our Republic also over the deep sea thousands of miles away.

Grasping the rough hand of a veteran fisherman, Comrade Kim Il Sung asked him: "How many years have you been with the boat, old man?" "I have lived with the sea all my life, Comrade Premier!" the greyhaired man answered, his eyes moistened with tears of emotion.

Skipper Kwon Yun Il who was watching the scene recalled to his mind those grandfathers and fathers who, urged by the sharp lash of the boat-owners, had left for the distant, rough sea on board small wooden boats but never returned. In the old society, there was no one who warmly clasped their hands.

The skipper was now moved to tears, filled with joy at the thought that he enjoys a happy life in the bosom of the fatherly Leader, envious of nothing in the world.

The fishermen sat around the affectionate fatherly Leader.

Comrade Premier slowly continued his conversation with them.

He told them that in fishing they should attack the fish shoals when approaching, chase them when moving away, catch them of that kind of fish, net them by all boats, big and small, and catch them both in the adjacent and deep seas.

Shortly after the visit of Comrade Kim Il Sung, a medium-size universal trawler manufactured by our shipbuilding workers arrived at the wharf.

Soon, a fleet sailed off for pelagic fishing, under the command of Kwon Yun Il, skipper of trawler No. 103.

But many obstacles stood in their way. The farther vessels sailed on the higher waves rose. And icebergs appeared ahead of them one after another.

It happened one day. As soon as a trawler set the net into the water it, swept by big waves, was caught in the propeller. The boat was exposed to danger. If the net was cut off they would be free from danger, but that would mean the abandonment of fishing.

Fishermen won't return home emptyhanded. All were determined to go through difficulties.

"Hold this rope!" some one cried, and, having tied the one end of the rope to his waist he plunged into the water. He was an ex-serviceman Kim Ha Wun. After hard struggle he got the net relieved from the propeller. Fishing grounds were secured in this way a few days later and fishing started.

That year the per-head catch in a trawler increased 7.5 times above the original plan; it jumped up 9 times the following year and 12 times the year next. Thus their pledge to the Party and the Leader was carried out with credit.

Of course, it was not an easy job to secure fishing grounds on the far-off sea. Battle was hard, indeed. They continued to catch fish exploring new fishing grounds.

But whenever difficulties arose they were surmounted by the strong will of fishermen, who were boundlessly loyal to the Leader.

Here is another story. It happened this summer.

The fleet led by trawler No. 103 was on the high sea. Fishermen were detecting a shoal of herring since there were no fish of that sort in the fishing grounds they had secured. Then, unexpectedly they came across an iceberg and the wind howled furiously, into the bargain. Trawlers could not advance farther.

"We've to wireless to the homeland," suggested some one. But the skipper remained silent. He thought: If we inform the office of our difficulties it will sure order us to return home. And we would cause much trouble to the Premier. How can we act this way?

He held the helm tightly, and steered the trawler ahead.

It gave a long whistle, with the national flag fluttering at the stem.

It sailed abetween icebergs nimbly. Windows of the steering room were covered with frost, but sweats were oozing out on the foreheat of the skipper.

The trawler sailed over 10 hours.

Icebergs were now behind it. Yet, shoal detection continued for several days on end according to a chart, and at last a shoal of herring was discovered. Through such efforts of fishermen trawler No. 103 caught more herring.

A deep night, fish were being conveyed from a base ship to the mother ship.

Suddenly there came a wireless from the mother ship.

"I congratulate you on your success in pelagic fishing. Are you all in good health? Isn't there any sick man?"

It was the congratulatory words of the Premier. "Premier..." they shouted in choked voice. The Chollima riders on the boats felt lumps in their throats.

A wireless from the homeland ordered them to return home quickly. But they sent back a wireless expressing their determination to continue fishing.

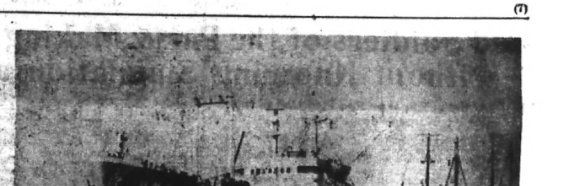
They spent days of creation and innovation on the sea to put into reality the far-sighted plan of the fatherly Leader.

They returned home one month later than scheduled with the state plan overfulfilled by 27 per cent. The fishermen here overfulfilled yearly plans so far and increased labour productivity 1.2 times annually, displaying such a fighting mettle.

Trawler No. 103 fulfilled the yearly plan, which was set 37 per cent higher than last year, by August 26 and is now scoring big results every day to double the yearly plan by the year-end.

Soh Yun Ja

A big catch. Now this fishing boat heads for the processing mother ship Photo by Chae Je Gyong



Our deep-sea fishing fleet formed in accordance with the far-reaching plan of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung consist of fishing boats and high-speed transport ships of new type and various processing mother ships

Winter Fishing Begins

Winter fishing has begun in the East Sea fishing grounds of the country. The first nettings are bringing unusually big haul.

The East Sea fishermen are waging active fishing battles to fulfil the tasks set forth in the report of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, at the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Republic, holding aloft the report. Their catch of *dorumuk* (a kind of sandfish) in October was twice that in the same month last year. Especially on October 29 and 30, they netted nearly 3,000 tons of *dorumuk*.

When they return to the ports flying the big haul flags, the fishermen feel deep in their hearts the high pride of repaying the solicitude of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the fatherly Leader, for them.

During his on-the-spot guidance in South Hamgyong Province in June, Comrade Premier again sat down together with fisheries workers and gave earnest instructions for further developing the fisheries industry and catching large quantities of *myongtae* (a member of cod family) which appear in big shoals in winter in the coastal waters of our country and well processing them for the people.

In order to carry through the instructions of the Leader, the fisheries workers worked out a battle plan for catching twice as much *myongtae* and *dorumuk* as last year, and processing 70 per cent of the catch for the working people and hurled themselves into its implementation.

Meanwhile, the Ministry of Fisheries saw to it that the fishermen cast drift nets and circular moored-nets on the first line and post purse-seine boats and seine boats on the second line and medium and small trawlers and seiners on the third line in all the fishing grounds, so that no fish may slip through this two-fold and three-fold encirclement.

The Ministry also took steps for ensuring high maneuverability in fishing by strengthening the prospective and productive detection through detection boats in different regions.

The fishery offices in South Hamgyong Province held port-leaving ceremonies for winter fishing around October 20 under such full preparations. They are now catching swarming *dorumuk* through co-operative operation between ships, not letting it slip away.

The crewmen of the Chollima trawler No. 212 and seiner No. 1516 of the fishery office where Comrade Jang Chol Wu works in the Province are overfulfilling their daily quotas by making two or three more nettings than in the past.

Big catches are also reported from the fishery offices in North Hamgyong and Kangwon Provinces, which are successfully combining medium and small fishing with large-scale one.

The co-operative farm situated in the coastal areas are also catching *dorumuk* in large quantities through their own fishing teams.

Pak Gum Ok

Korean People Enjoy Long Life in Good Health under Completely Free Universal Medical Service System

A universal free medical service system was enforced 16 years ago in our country.

Since then our people have come to enjoy a happy long life knowing no diseases under the most superior advanced public health system under which the state assumes full responsibility for the health of the people.

Our people had long aspired after the advanced public health system under which everyone can receive medical treatment and the state looks after the health of the people with a sense of responsibility.

This centuries-old aspiration of our people has been translated into reality only under the paternal solicitude and wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader.

The enforcement of the completely free universal medical service system—this is the brilliant materialization of the great plan of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, to free people from all diseases once and for all, valuing man as the most precious treasure.

Already during the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle in the 1930's Comrade Kim Il Sung matured the plan on building a paradise for the people in the land of a liberated fatherland where everyone works and studies to his heart's content and lives in happiness free from exploitation and oppression and knowing no diseases.

In the difficult days of the armed struggle against Japanese imperialism and for the restoration of the fatherland he enforced a free medical service and built a genuine popular public health system, in the guerrilla bases—the liberated areas and accumulated practical experiences.

On the basis of a scientific analysis of the internal and external situation created in our country after liberation Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth clear-cut lines and policies on developing the Korean revolution and led the entire people along the road of victory and, at the same time, paid deep attention to the establishment and development of the popular public health system. Already in the days right after liberation when the country was in very difficult conditions, he set forth the revolutionary principle that the state should bear responsibility for the health of the people, applying and developing the precious experiences gained in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle in conformity with the new circumstances, and energetically pushed ahead with the work for enforcing completely free universal medical service system.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Nothing is more precious than man under our social system. We must further develop the public health service in order to protect man's life and promote the working people's health."

Thanks to the paternal solicitude of Comrade Kim Il Sung, partial free medical service system was introduced in our country from the days right after liberation and it grew in scope gradually, and universal free medical service system was enforced in November 1952 for the health and happiness of the people even under the difficult and complex conditions of the Fatherland Liberation War.

The free medical treatment system in our country is a thoroughly free medical service system under which patients are exempt from all charges of medical treatment, hospitalization and medicine, and a responsible medical service system under which sick people are given medical care at any time and in any place and the medical organs take care of them with responsibility until they recover their health.

Hospitals and clinics have been set up in all parts of the country—*dong* (lowest administrative unit) and workers' settlements, counties and provinces.

Particularly, medical service establishments have been built in the rural areas, too, thanks to the correct measures of the Party and the state.

Along the Party's line on developing medical science based on *Juche* and laying the independent material foundations of public health, the ranks of public health workers were rapidly expanded and the production of medicaments was brought to the level of meeting the home demand for them.

Even under the difficult circumstances during the war, the Party and state paid deep attention to laying the material foundation of medical service and rehabilitated and newly built medical organs before anything else in the post-war days and took measures for strengthening the training of medical workers.

In 1967 the number of doctors increased 3.7 times and that of prophylactic and therapeutic organs 7 times compared with 1948.

A large number of modern pharmaceutical factories and medical apparatuses factories have been set up in our country and medicinal herbs cultivated on an extensive scale to meet the demands for various kinds of medicaments and medical apparatuses. Thus the D.P.R.K. has become one of the most advanced countries in Asia in medical service for the people.

Comrade Kim Il Sung not only took all measures and directed deep solicitude to the health and welfare of the people but also educated public health workers in the warm communist spirit of loving man and reared them into guardians of human lives.

The medical workers of our country, who take as the guiding principle in their life the instructions of the respected and beloved Leader that they should become communists before being doctors, are working for all they are worth for the promotion of the health of people under the motto "one for all, all for one!"

Thanks to the devoted struggle of the medical workers who are armed with the noble communist spirit of loving man and educated with the example of guerrilla surgeons in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, difficult problems arising in modern medical science are being solved with success and the rate of disease incidence of the people is being lowered steadily.

Various chronic epidemics which had taken a heavy toll of human lives for centuries have completely disappeared. There is virtually no incurable diseases in our country.

The average life span of people lengthened by 20 years and the mortality of the population was lowered by half as against the pre-liberation years.

This makes a striking contrast with the situation in the southern half of the Republic, which is under the occupation of the U.S. imperialists.

Today South Korea under the jackboots of the U.S. imperialists, the sworn enemy of our people, is called a living hell where political non-rights and poverty prevail and the biggest kingdom of disease in the world. Sick people are dying, unable to afford even a dose of medicine.

The 40 million Korean people can enjoy good health, long life and happiness together only when the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, respected and beloved Leader, and his profound love for the people reach the people in the southern half, too.

Kim San Chon

Everybody in our country is entitled to receive free medical treatment at modernly equipped hospital

Red Soldiers of the Party Making Continued Advance without Knowing Stagnation and Complacency

At the Li Son Won Red Flag Unit of the Korean People's Army

When I visited the Li Son Won Red Flag unit of the Korean People's Army, a battle drill was in full swing.

The drill ground was decorated with slogans: "Smash the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the sworn enemy of the Korean people!" and "Let's further strengthen 'a-match-for-a-hundred' fighting power in today's battle and political drill!" and it was full of a militant mettle of soldiers.

I was glad to see soldiers acting agilely in the spirit of annihilating the enemy.

The men of this unit have made great successes in a little more than two months since the Leader gave a programmatic teaching at the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Republic. In the rifle practice with full charge held to sum up the battle and political exercises for this year, all soldiers made a good showing. There was a hole as big as a fist in the centre of each target. This was enough to show what sincere efforts they had made to increase fighting power.

The programmatic report in which Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, summed up great victories attained by our people in revolution and construction under the banner of the Republic and illumined the bright road for our people to follow gave fresh strength and courage to the combatants here and inspired them to greater success in their battle and political exercises.

Young redoubled efforts to put into reality their pledge to the Party and the Leader. Drill became intensified as the days went by.

Especially, the fighters of this unit strove to become "a-match-for-a-hundred" crack shots never missing the mark with a fiery determination to carry out the Leader's teaching.

Young soldiers made special endeavours for having high marksmanship. They discussed first why they should improve marksmanship, and what they should do to do so, and then studied the Leader's teaching on acquiring high marksmanship.

They also studied the Reminiscences of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas including "words of a crack shot" and the real battle stories of sharp-shooters who performed feats in the Fatherland Liberation War with high marksmanship, and strove to equip themselves with the experiences of the anti-Japanese guerrillas and the snipers of the People's Army. Under the motto: "Let's do sighting practice even ten times or 20 times a day!" they did sighting practice even in the evening after hard supper work or during breaks.

Soldiers did not confine their efforts to this practice.

They studied the make-up and functions of weapons when cleaning them, and conducted physical training every day to build up their bodily strength. Yang Man Guk and other servicemen made a handy sight like a pistol and, always carrying it with them, practiced sighting at any objects.

As the date of shooting practice with full charge came nearer, the soldiers' enthusiasm rose higher. Pak Gi Song and other young combatants displayed higher zeal to perfect their actions and improve marksmanship.

Pak Gi Song was especially zealous. He asked his superiors to check up his shooting postures every day and corrected his defects one by one with their help.

The unit praised these young soldiers for their high sense of responsibility and zeal, imbued them with confidence, and encouraged them to take correct actions in firing rifles.

No wonder, the fiery zeal of the soldiers who had put their heart and soul into drill to carry through the Leader's teachings to the end unconditionally reaped an excellent reward at the shooting practice.

It was cloudy and the strong wind blew. Nevertheless, the shooters showed no sign of perplexity in the rifle range.

All bullets fired by men of the unit including Kim Gwang Myong, Yang Man Guk, Hong Jae Hwa, Li Hyon Son and other young men hit the targets, their central part at that.

The soldiers of the unit through their shooting practice proved the truth: If we live and work with a single-hearted loyalty to carry through the Leader's order and instructions to the end unconditionally we can achieve great success.

The men of this unit perform miracles and make innovations by the day and by the hour. When I bade farewell to them, they inspiringly asked and promised to me.

"Please come again the next year. We are prepared to beat down the enemy at any time. We will show without fail an example in effecting innovations. As long as there remain the U.S. imperialist aggressors in South Korea we will never lay down our arms. We'll build up more firmly the fighting power of our unit so that we may wipe out the enemy to the last man instantly he attacks us."

Our soldiers are the Party's trusty Red fighters who are reliably defending the fatherland without knowing the least stagnation and self-complacency.

Servicemen of the Korean Garrison cultivating "a-match-for-a-hundred" combat capacity to deal annihilating blows at the enemy U.S. imperialist aggressors

At the Unit of the Korean Garrison to Which Comrade Li Tae Il Belongs

The servicemen of the unit of the Korean Garrison to which Comrade Li Tae Il belongs are vigilantly defending the posts against the enemy's aggression.

That unit is striving for the perfection of combat readiness and increase of combat capacity, repeatedly explaining and bringing home to the servicemen the report delivered by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, at the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, his speech at the banquet given in honour of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the heroic Korean People's Army and his instructions given to the unit.

Each serviceman makes it a rule to sum up the fulfilment of his pledge to achieve innovatory success in the day-to-day training. And all the servicemen are striving to build up combat capacity through strenuous training, so that each serviceman can match a hundred foes.

In this course the time of preparations for action has been cut down to one-third and many servicemen of the unit have become able to perform well the duty of the next higher rank and the number of crack shots has rapidly grown.

In a recent shooting practice, all the servicemen of the unit scored good results in shooting under different topographical conditions and circumstances.

Bearing deep in mind the teachings the respected and beloved Leader to learn skilful and nimble tactics and possess the marksmanship never missing the target, the servicemen are tirelessly cultivating their shooting art to become ace marksmen like the anti-Japanese guerrillas who trained their shooting skill even during breaks in battles and march, with the determination to crush the enemy, even if they may die a hundred deaths, in the period of the 15-year-long anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and guided by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The unit rears the recruits as good soldiers who can guard the defence line of the fatherland as firm as an iron wall, giving full play to the traits of helping each other and pulling each other along under the motto "One for all and all for one."

Now the servicemen of the unit are making full preparations for crushing at one stroke the U.S. imperialist aggressors whenever they may attack, and accomplishing the revolutionary cause of the unification of the fatherland by arming themselves firmly with the great revolutionary ideas of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, as becomes his true revolutionary soldiers and steadily strengthening the combat preparations and combat capacity while further consolidating the already achieved successes

Jo Bok Won

THE SOLELY JUST WAY TO KOREA'S UNIFICATION

The Korean people have been suffering from the split of the nation for more than 20 years owing to the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their aggressive policy. The gulf between North and South Korea is growing as the days go by and even the national community of our people is fading away gradually. National division has caused immeasurable misfortunes and calamities particularly to the South Korean people. To drive out the U.S. imperialist aggressors and unify the divided country is an urgent problem of the Korean people, their supreme national task, the solution of which brooks not a moment's delay.

I

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, stated with regard to the firm, invariable position of our Party and the Government of the Republic on the country's unification, our supreme national task: **"The question of Korean unification is an internal affair of the Korean people, which cannot be settled by any foreign forces. Our people are a wise and civilized nation who are fully capable of settling their national issue for themselves. We hold invariably that the question of unifying our fatherland must be settled by our people themselves without interference from any outside forces after the aggressive army of U.S. imperialism is withdrawn from South Korea."**

The line of independent unification set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung is a thoroughgoing revolutionary line of believing in our own strength and, relying on this strength, smashing the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys to unify the divided country and achieve the nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution. It is an embodiment of his great idea of *Juche*.

This line is based on the stern fact that the question of Korean unification is an internal affair of our nation, on the sacred right of national self-determination to which the Korean people are fully entitled and on their actual independent capacities.

The question of Korean unification is a question of putting an end to the artificial partition of the country caused by the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and of restoring national union. It is neither a question of international dispute nor a question related to other nations; it is an internal affair of the Korean people who have lived in one territory as one nation through a long history.

The interference of outside forces in the internal affair of a nation is a violent infringement upon its right of national self-determination and a criminal act.

Furthermore, the question of unifying Korea is a vital question concerning the destinies of our people, a homogeneous nation. It is quite clear that the question concerning the destinies of a nation should be settled only by it independently.

The right of national self-determination is a sacred, inviolable right which all nations are entitled to. No nation can secure its independence and freedom without enjoying full self-determination.

Our Party's line of independent unification is also based on the actual independent capacities of our people and the internal forces of our nation.

The Korean people are a wise and civilized nation who are

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Warm Love of Fatherly Leader for Compatriots in the Southern Half of the Country

In the great Ten-Point Political Programme Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, said as follows in regard to the misfortunes and sufferings the South Korean people are undergoing:

"We cannot merely look with folded arms at the miserable plight of the South Korean compatriots and can never hand down a divided fatherland to our posterity. As long as there remains the wretched situation in which the country and the nation are divided and our compatriots, brothers and sisters of one and the same blood are subjected to all sorts of national insult and maltreatment by foreign aggressors, neither Korean Communist nor conscientious Korean nationalist can say that he has discharged his duty."

Throughout the whole period of the 15-year-long anti-Japanese armed struggle Comrade Kim Il Sung waged an unflinching struggle to restore the fatherland and bring the day when the entire people would lead a happy life for the three thousand *ri* expanse of land of freedom free from exploitation and oppression.

Under his wise leadership the people in the northern half of the Republic are now leading a happy life envying no one in the world, having freed themselves from all sorts of class exploitation and social fetters.

More than 23 years have passed since Korea's liberation from the colonial yoke of Japanese imperialism. But the South Korean people are still clutched in the grip of poverty and absence of all rights. They are groaning in misfortunes and calamities of every description.

Owing to the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists who had been eagerly watching for a chance to invade Korea from 100 years ago, our country with one and the same territory has been divided and South Korea has converted into a colony and military base of the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

Since the first days of his triumphant return to the homeland after defeating brigandish Japanese imperialism Comrade Kim Il Sung put it forward as the supreme national task facing the Korean people to drive the U.S. imperialist aggressors from South Korea and realize the unification of the fatherland and has been organizing and mobilizing the entire Korean people for its realization.

In view of the situation in which the U.S. imperialists, the chieftain of world reaction, are entrenched in the southern half of the country to obstruct the country's unification in every way, he put forward the line of establishing a revolutionary democratic base immediately after the liberation. Thanks to the implementation of this line the northern half of the Republic has turned into an invincible bastion of the Korean revolution.

Along with this, the Leader elucidated the line of the South Korean revolution and the tasks of struggle in each period. He also set forth a correct line and ways for chasing out from South Korea the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the sworn enemy of our people, who are imposing all sorts of misfortunes and calamities upon the South Korean people, for liquidating their colonial rule and achieving the unification of the fatherland independently by the Korean people themselves.

The line of the South Korean revolution and the measures for the unification of the fatherland set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung have gripped the hearts of the South Korean people, powerfully inspiring them to the mass struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

The respected and beloved Leader who is deeply worried about the misfortunes and sufferings of the South Korean people with a fatherly affection always thinks of the acceleration of the South Korean revolution so as to enable the people in South Korea to free themselves from today's misfortunes at an early date and lead a happy life in a united fatherland.

As early as January 12, 1948, Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows in his speech "What will we do this year and how will we work?":

"The liberated people in North Korea are now leading a worthwhile and happy life and our life is getting more bountiful with each passing day. But we cannot forget even for a moment the painful reality in which a half of the three thousand *ri* expanse of land is occupied by the U.S. imperialists and compatriots, brothers of one and the same blood are languishing in oppression and starvation."

Comrade Kim Il Sung who thinks of the South Korean people with such a great fatherly feeling, when building an iron works and a power-plant here in the northern half of the Republic, decided their scale with an eye to the restoration of the devastated South Korean economy after the country is unified and when building a textile mill and a fertilizer factory, he also took thought for the solution of the problems of food, clothing and housing for the ill-clad and hunger-stricken compatriots in the South.

When he visited the Kiyang Tractor Factory on October 10, 1958, Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed on increasing the production of tractors saying that we should supply South Korea with 50,000 tractors when the country is unified in the future.

His love for the South Korean people is boundless: When he visits an iron works he instructs on producing more iron for the restoration of the bankrupt South Korean economy after the unification; when he calls at a cement factory he instructs on turning out more cement to build multi-storeyed dwelling houses for the homeless South Korean people and when he goes to the countryside he teaches that the rural economy in the northern half of the Republic should be developed more rapidly to save the South Korean peasants.

When he visited the construction site of the February 8 Vinalon Factory on April 1, 1961, comrade Kim Il Sung earnestly instructed on fulfilling and exceeding socialist construction so that the people in the South, too, may enjoy its benefit and taught on building the vinalon factory better.

During his visit to the construction site of the Ojidon Irrigation Project on June 18, 1959 for the third time, Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out that this irrigation project serves as an excellent irrigation institute and said that when the unification is realized, the southern half of the Republic, too, like the northern half of the Republic, must be covered with irrigation channels and that for this more technicians must be trained through this excellent irrigation institute.

Indeed, all the great plans of the Leader to build up the northern half of the Republic into a paradise for the people reflect his lofty will to bring the South Korean people the same happiness as the people in the northern half enjoy.

Comrade Kim Il Sung is showing unreserved solicitude to alleviate even a bit the misfortunes and sufferings of the South Korean people.

His warm love to relieve the South Korean brothers groaning under the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges finds concentric expression in the measures taken at the 8th Session of the Second Supreme People's Assembly held on November 22, 1960.

For the rehabilitation of the devastated South Korean rural communities the Leader made offers to supply to South Korea bulldozers, excavators and other equipment needed for the reclamation projects as well as cement, steel and timber and other materials needed for irrigation projects and afforestation and water conservancy and tractors, trucks and other farm machines necessary for the mechanization of agriculture.

Besides, he took the measure for sending every year 40,000-50,000 draft animals which would be spared thanks to the promotion of rural mechanization in the countryside of the northern half of the Republic for making up the shortage of draft animals for the South Korean peasants.

In order to rehabilitate and develop the South Korean fishing industry in distress and secure and improve the life of the fishermen, at the session the Leader also took the measure to send by yearly instalments 700 engine boats including 3,500-ton class processing mother-ships and 400-500-ton class iron-clad medium-sized ships as well as hot-bulb engines and diesel engines for the motorization of fishing vessels and the materials needed for the repair of fishing ports.

He took the measure to build with our own equipment and technique such factories as combined metallurgical plant with 200,000-ton capacity of iron; 200,000-ton capacity of steel and 150,000-ton rolling capacity and hydroelectric power station; cement factory, machine tools' factory, farm machines factory, mining machinery plant, fertilizer factory, sheet glass factory and chemical fibre factory and others.

Together with this, he took the measure to supply annually electricity, coal, pig iron, rolled steel, cement, timber, sheet glass, machine tools, vinalon, chemical fibre, synthetic resin, and caustic soda and other things which South Korea needs badly and build within a few years multi-storied dwelling houses for 100,000 households to supply them gratis to the most needy urban dwellers.

In March 1964 offers were made by Comrade Kim Il Sung to supply free of charge 300,000 tons of rice, 100,000 tons of structural steel, 1,000 million kwh of electricity, 10,000 tons of chemical fibres as well as cement, timber and machinery to South Korea every year. This proposal was designed to relieve the South Korean people who are ill-clad and hunger-stricken under the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists.

Three hundred thousand tons of rice — this is enough to save from famine standing foodless peasants of 3 million households and 10,000 tons of chemical fibres are enough to weave over 50 million metres of cloth enough to make one and half pieces of clothes for each of seven million unemployed and 500,000 orphans.

Not only this. Comrade Kim Il Sung time and again

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possessed of independent capacities and maintain a firm national independent stand.

The glorious history of the anti-Japanese armed struggle waged under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung which culminated in smashing Japanese imperialism and achieving the country's restoration shows eloquently that the Korean people are a wise and courageous people who are firmly united, unyielding to foreign aggression; a nation with the firm national independent stand and full independent capacities.

Our people who inherited the brilliant revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle have embodied in all fields Comrade Kim Il Sung's great revolutionary ideas, the idea of *Juche*. They defeated U.S. imperialism and have converted our country into a powerful socialist country, independent in politics, self-sustaining in the economy and self-defensive in national defence.

The world people call the Democratic People's Republic of Korea "an example of socialism," and "cradle land of *Juche*" — a country in which backwardness and poverty once prevailed, but now the most advanced socialist system has been established.

Our Party's line of independent unification is commanding full support and approval from the governments and revolutionary peoples of many countries in the world, precisely for its unequivocal justness.

II

Our Party has all along maintained the peaceful unification of the fatherland based on its line of independent unification.

In his historic report delivered at the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the D.P.R.K. Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The basic line of national unification maintained all along by the Government of our Republic is to unify the North and South by the Korean people themselves independently on democratic principles without any interference of outside forces following the withdrawal of all foreign troops from South Korea."

Our Party put forward concrete and reasonable proposals and exerted every sincere effort for the implementation of this line.

Our Party proposed that all foreign troops should be withdrawn from Korea, the strength of armed forces in North and South Korea reduced, a confederation of the North and South established and economic and cultural exchanges between the North and the South and free travel and postal exchange of the people in North and South Korea realized.

These proposals of our Party are reasonable and realistic ones which are acceptable to anyone who truly desires the unification of Korea and the justness of which can be admitted by anyone who judges things from objective viewpoints.

However, South Korean puppet clique under the instigation of U.S. imperialism rejected all these proposals.

The U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique punish severely people for their mere advocation of peaceful unification, and are hell-bent on unleashing a new war against the northern half of the Republic under the excuse of "danger of communization" and the like.

All this shows that the peaceful unification of the country is unthinkable so long as the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, are allowed to remain in South Korea.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"The peaceful unification of our country can be attained only after the present puppet regime is overturned and the progressive forces seize power in South Korea."

Our Party's position with regard to peaceful unification has nothing in common with any "compromise" with the U.S. imperialists or with the "theory" on what is called "peaceful transition" to the social system.

Our Party's position concerning the peaceful unification of the fatherland is based on the firm revolutionary viewpoints that it can be attained only through a decisive struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

National unification is unimaginable so long as the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the sworn enemy of our people, remain in the soil of our country. There can be no compromise with U.S. imperialism at all; there can be only an uncompromising struggle against it.

The U.S. imperialists and their successive lackeys advocate the "unification through UN-supervised election" in an attempt to cover up their scheme for another war and curb the growing sentiments of the people for independent unification.

As for the "elections under U.N. supervision" their dirty nature was brought to full light already in the May 10 separate election in 1948 fabricated with terrorism and fraudulence and successive elections held in South Korea.

The clamour about "U.N.-supervised election" in solving the question of Korean unification is an intolerable insult upon the right of national sovereignty to which the Korean nation are fully entitled; a gross infringement upon the right of national self-determination which is bestowed upon all peoples and regarded as their sacred, inviolable right; and entirely runs counter to the principle of independence, an unequivocal principle that must be maintained in solving the question of Korean unification. Such clamourings are in fact nothing but a wicked trick of the U.S. imperialists to realize under the spurious name of "free election"

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proposed that we would receive numerous unemployed, a war orphans and begging children to provide them with jobs and a secured life and take over children and youth to give them education.

On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the glorious Democratic People's Republic of Korea he proposed in August 1958 giving free of charge 150,000 *sok* of rice, 5 million metres of textiles, 10,000 tons of marine products and 4 million pairs of shoes to relieve hundreds of thousands of orphans and begging children who have no one to depend upon, youth and students and unemployed people. He also proposed that we would take over the vagrant orphans of South Korea to bring them up and grant stipends amounting to 1,000 won on a permanent basis to each of 3,000 students of universities and colleges to help even a part of the youth and students in distress.

In January 1959 when the famine-stricken South Korean compatriots were to be sold out as slaves to Brazil and Paraguay due to the country-selling, treacherous action of the Syngman Rhee puppet clique under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists, the Leader proposed that we would take them over to the northern half of the Republic and give them jobs according to their ability and wish and provide them with all the conditions for the stabilization of their living.

During his talk with the pupils whom he had called to examine their new uniforms, on the eve of May Day, April 29, 1960, Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"I feel pity very much for the South Korean children... When the U.S. scoundrels are driven out and our country is unified, then it would be possible to enable those children to carry satchels on their backs instead of shoepolish boxes, cigarette boxes and cans and dress them new school uniforms every spring and autumn as you do... They must study and play free from care like you, mustn't they? You must study well even if you think of this..."

When the South Korean people were undergoing more disastrous sufferings as a result of natural calamities, the fatherly Leader, showing deep concern about the victims, took on many occasions measures to offer them a colossal amount of relief materials.

In May 1957 a severe food crisis swept South Korea. Nearly one million peasant households had run out of food and many were dying of hunger. In view of this situation the Leader proposed to send, to begin with, 100,000 *sok* of rice.

In September 1959 when thousands of people were sacrificed to storms and floods which hit the whole area of South Korea and nearly 800,000 victims were on the verge of life and death having lost their homes and properties, the fatherly Leader proposed sending to these victims, as relief materials, to begin with, 30,000 *sok* of rice, one million *ma* of fabrics, 100,000 pairs of shoes, 100,000 sacks of cement and 1.5 million pieces of timber, to rescue the South Korean brothers in distress.

In order to take the necessary measure for relieving the South Korean brothers he saw to it that the D.P.R.K. Committee for Relieving the South Korean Sufferers was formed and entrusted it to take a practical measure to convey the relief materials.

Taking into account the situation in which famine and poverty became a chronic phenomenon in South Korea he took this measure to relieve the South Korean brothers in 1961 and in June 1963, too, he took the same measure.

There is no end to cite similar examples.

Indeed, his solicitude shown for the South Korean people is loftier than the mountains and deeper than the seas.

But owing to the brigandish aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialists the South Korean people could not enjoy this warm paternal solicitude of the Leader which reflects the unanimous aspiration and will of the people in the northern half of the Republic.

Through their experiences in life the South Korean people have come to realize more clearly that the U.S. imperialists are the sworn enemy and the root cause of all the misfortunes and sufferings and that unless the U.S. imperialists are driven from South Korea they can never extricate themselves from today's misfortunes.

That is why the South Korean people are stepping up their struggle for driving the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea, putting an end to their colonial rule and achieving the unification of the country along the road illumined by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader.

Comrade Kim Il Sung educates the people in the northern half of the Republic in a lofty revolutionary spirit not to forget even for a moment the South Korean brothers and, if the latter request a support, fight side by side with them to drive the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of our land and unify the fatherland.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows in the great Ten-Point Political Programme:

"The people in the northern half of the Republic should always remember their brothers in the South and have a revolutionary determination to liberate them at all costs; they should be firmly prepared ideologically so that they may be mobilized for a decisive struggle to accomplish the cause of the unification of the fatherland by joining forces with the South Korean people whenever called upon to come to their aid as the struggle of the people surges forward and the revolutionary situation ripens in South Korea."

The wise leadership of the respected and beloved Leader and his warm love give fresh hope and indomitable strength to the South Korean people.

The South Korean people boundlessly revere Comrade Kim Il Sung, the brilliant Leader, who gives them warm love and solicitude and brightly illumines the road ahead of the South Korean revolution and the ways of struggle, look up to him as the sun of the nation and wholly entrust their destiny to him.

The South Korean revolutionaries and people are striving to firmly arm themselves with the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung and the line of the South Korean revolution and the strategic and tactical line of the unification of the fatherland laid by him and see in them the way for their freedom and liberation and their valiant fighting rallied closely around him.

With no amount of desperate frenzy can the U.S. imperialists and their Pak Jung Hi clique curb the burning zeal of the people in the southern half of the country for the unification. Northern half where a socialist system has been established and which is daily thriving and developing under the leadership of the great Leader. Nor can they stamp out the warm feeling of the South Korean people who follow the Leader as sunflower does the sun.

The South Korean revolution and the cause of the unification of the fatherland will be surely realized according to the line set forth by the respected and beloved Leader and the day is drawing nearer when the entire people in the North and South will join in the warm embrace of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

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under U.N. signboard their aggressive ambition for the occupation of the whole of Korea which they had failed to realize by force of arms.

Originally, the United Nations has no right to interfere in the Korean question, in the light of its Charter which provides for the principle of non-interference in internal affairs of other nations. Furthermore, the U.N. has played a shameful role as an aggressive tool of U.S. imperialism to cover up the latter's policy of colonial enslavement in South Korea and national partition as well as its policy of war against Korea. And it lost long before its moral competence to interfere in the Korean question, because it had been reduced to a belligerent party in the Korean war by having its flag usurped in the U.S. imperialists' war of aggression against the Korean people. The very fact that the Korean question is discussed in the U.N., a hostile party, is absolutely preposterous.

This notwithstanding, the U.S. imperialists have mobilized their voting machine in the current 23rd session of the U.N. General Assembly to justify under the name of the U.N. their colonial rule over South Korea and their scheme for a new war against the D.P.R.K.

But under no signboard, can U.S. imperialism cover up its criminal nature as heinous colonial ruler over South Korea and as the chieftain of aggressive war who is desperate to start a new war in Korea.

The U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their aggressive policies constitute the root cause of all the misfortunes of our nation, the main obstacle in the way of Korean unification as well as the cause of tension in Korea and the Far East.

Korea can never be unified and the South Korean people can never be delivered from the misfortunes and tribulations of today so long as the U.S. imperialist aggressors keep occupying South Korea. And as long as the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea continues the danger of a new war cannot be removed from Korea and peace cannot be ensured in the Far East and Asia. This has been clearly proved by the history of the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea in the past 20-odd years.

The withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops from South Korea is the most important prerequisite to the solution of the Korean question.

The U.S. imperialist aggressive troops have no reason whatsoever to remain in South Korea. The U.S. imperialist aggressor army must leave South Korea at once and the Korean question must be solved by the Korean people themselves. This is the solely just and most realistic way to the solution of the Korean question. There can be no other way to the solution of the Korean question.

* * *

The question of unifying Korea is a question concerning the vital demand of the Korean nation to put an end to the tragic division of the country, restore the lost territory and people from the U.S. imperialist aggressors and achieve complete independence of the country.

We cannot wait with folded arms for the day of national unification, under the condition in which the other half of the land is under the jackboots of the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

Today our people under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, are unfolding a vigorous struggle to accomplish the cause of national unification within the present generation by chasing out the U.S. imperialist aggressors from our soil.

The people in the northern half of the Republic, upholding the Party's new line of building the economy and defences in parallel, are waging a dynamic struggle to make full political and ideological preparations while providing all necessary material conditions, so as to actively meet the great revolutionary event of the unification of the fatherland.

Broad sections of the people in South Korea are unfolding various forms of active struggle, armed struggle included, against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, holding aloft the banner of anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation. The struggle is becoming organized more and more and the broader masses of the people are launching a vigorous fight.

The activities of the revolutionary armed guerrillas in all parts of South Korea and the revolutionary advance of the broad circles of the people — workers, peasants, fishermen, servicemen, youth and students, men of the press, educationists and conscientious national capitalists have struck terror into the hearts of the U.S. imperialists and their minions and threw the enemies into great confusion.

The colonial rule of U.S. imperialism is tottering to its very foundation.

The day when the dark clouds of exploitation and oppression will be dissipated and freedom and liberation realized is coming nearer and conditions are shaping up into the unification of the fatherland.

No matter how wild the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys run, they can never block the road of the Korean people who have risen to the sacred struggle for national liberation and unification.

The final doom of the U.S. imperialist aggressors in South Korea is inevitable.

The Korean people will surely achieve the unification and independence of the country and the nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution in our generation, upholding the line of independent unification set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Victory is on the side of the Korean people who rose up in the cause of justice.

Li Hyon Ik

Struggle of South Korean Guerrillas

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The South Korean armed guerrilla units which have come out in a just fight to crush the enemy, are conducting everyday and everywhere nimble and bold operations, braving the unprecedentedly brutal suppression by the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys.

Awakened Officers and Soldiers of South Korean Puppet Army, Too, Join Armed Guerrillas

As was reported, an armed guerrilla unit completely controlled for a whole day from November 2 till 3 a village in Buk sub-county, Uljin county, North Kyongsang Province, annihilated the enemy and conducted political propaganda among the villagers.

In the wake of this on November 7 another armed guerrilla unit made a sudden attack on the South Korean puppet army and police in a village in Wondok subcounty, Samchok county, Kangwon Province, South Korea, killing many of them.

Having suffered heavy losses by this surprise attack, the enemy put up a desperate resistance. But the armed guerrilla unit lured him to an favourable spot and administered again baptism of bullets to him before it disappeared like lightning.

Prior to this battle, on the 4th and 5th an armed guerrilla unit smashed the enemy in another village of the county.

The puppet clique who were too terrified to resist at this surprise attack, lamented that even in ordinary dresses carrying pistols and officers of the puppet army were found among the guerrillas.

This shows that the South Korean revolutionary armed guerrillas consist of workers, peasants and other patriotic people of broad circles including progressive intellectuals and officers and soldiers of the South Korean puppet army who have national and class consciousness.

Traitor Pak Jung Hi Himself Hurries to "Operational Headquarters" upon Urgent Directive of His Master U.S. Imperialists

Past 16:00 November 8 an armed guerrilla unit again appeared in Uljin county, North Kyongsang Province, like a shot, exchanged a fierce rifle-shooting with the enemy inflicting an annihilating blow upon him.

Prior to this, about 13:30 of the same day, another armed guerrilla unit showered bullets upon the puppet army and police in that county. Scared by this, the enemy was in a frenzy to take suppressive measures posting a strict cordon.

It was at this time when the attack of the armed guerrilla unit was made at about 16:00 that day.

The American imperialists and the puppet Pak Jung Hi clique who were put on the defensive and recoiled in terror at the repeated storms and annihilation operations by the armed guerrilla units got more desperate to oppress the people.

In the evening of the 8th, upon an urgent directive of his master U.S. imperialists, traitor Pak Jung Hi himself hurried to the so-called "operational headquarters" and ordered the bosses of the puppet army and police to intensify "punitive operations."

Guerrillas Distribute Revolutionary Publications among Inhabitants and Call upon Them to Join in Anti-U.S., National-Salvation Struggle

An armed guerrilla unit, enjoying active support of local inhabitants, advanced to a village in Uljin county, North Kyongsang Province, in the afternoon of November 10. The guerrillas distributed revolutionary publications among the residents there, explaining that it is due to the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule and the traitorous actions of the puppet Pak Jung Hi clique that South Korea has turned into a living hell, and called upon them to launch a vigorous fight for the salvation of the country and a

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Korean Revolutionary Gains in Scope and Strength

(Continued from Page 10)

happy life as the brothers in the northern half of the Republic enjoy in the bosom of Marshal Kim Sung.

Then the guerrillas distributed money, food and hot bean paste confiscated from wicked lackeys among the ill-clad and hunger-stricken inhabitants. They passed through the village and disappeared with lightning speed.

Guerrillas Continue to Beat Enemy Maintaining Close Bonds with Local People

In the early morning of November 11 a detachment of the armed guerrillas marched into a hill-side plot tillers' village in Uljin county, North Kyongsang Province, enjoying the warm welcome of the villagers, and conducted political propaganda among them.

The report said even officers and soldiers of the puppet army who came out in the revolution were found among the detachment consisting of scores of armed guerrillas in various dresses.

About five in the afternoon that day when the U.S. imperialists and the puppet Pak Jung Hi clique were running wild to oppress the people, another guerrilla unit raided the enemy at a spot in the county.

An armed guerrilla unit active in Uljin county, North Kyongsang Province, made a surprise attack on a village of the county about 15:40 November 12 to give an annihilating blow at the enemy breaking through his strict cordon and disappeared.

When the enemy, taken by surprise, ran about helter-skelter, another ten-odd-member armed guerrilla detachment made its appearance to beat the enemy about 21:30 that day in other spot of the county.

The heroic revolutionary armed guerrilla units in South Korea are expanding and intensifying their struggle, crushing the American imperialists and their stooges.

U.S. Imperialists' Barracks Burnt Down

The anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle of the South Korean people to overthrow the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialist aggressors is being waged more vigorously in various forms from day to day.

South Korean revolutionaries are beating the enemy in all parts every day with arms in their hands. Inspired by this, patriotic people of all walks of life including workers are keeping up a bold struggle to frustrate the enemy's manoeuvres for war provocation and fascist suppression. They derail and overturn enemy's military trains and cut off "guard telephone lines" more frequently. Meanwhile, they stage anti-U.S. demonstrations and strikes without let-up.

According to a report from South Korea, in the thick of this fierce revolutionary struggle, barracks of the U.S. imperialist aggressors were burnt down in Munsan, Kyonggi Province, on the afternoon of November 11.

It is a due punishment to the enemy who caused all calamities and disasters to the South Korean people, particularly to the inhabitants in that area, and persistently run wild to unleash a new war against the northern half of the Republic.

troops who had poked fun at a Korean housewife. In Paengsong sub-county, Pyongtaek county, Kyonggi Province, some 300 residents pelted down with stones 10-odd American imperialist aggressor troops who had beaten up a Korean youth and set fire to a dwelling house.

Now anti-U.S. sentiments are mounting among the South Korean people and developing into a mass retaliation upon the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

The Korean people will inflict hundred- and thousand-fold revenge upon the American imperialist invaders, the inveterate enemy, and surely drive out these man-slaughterers from South Korea.

A Devil of U.S. Imperialist Aggressor Army Commits Brutal Atrocity in S. Korea

Monstrous atrocities committed by murderous troops of U.S. imperialism occupying South Korea against the people there have recently become more undisguised.

According to a report from Seoul, on November 4 Wilson, "examiner" of the investigation organ of the 1st Army Corps of the American imperialist aggressor army, committed a most atrocious act against Kim Sun Je, a Korean woman hired at his organ, by locking her up for two hours and stripping her naked by force to pommel her.

That day the Yankee villain took her to his unit when she was on her way home after her day's duty and then searched, unclothed, and detained her in a solitary room before he kicked and beat her up. Seriously injured, she fell in the pool of blood.

Some time ago, an M.P. belonging to the 6314th unit of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army picked up a quarrel with Kim Gon Hwa, a Korean worker, passing by before the unit, for no reason and set his military dog upon the latter to bite him. Another Yankee beast of the 2nd Division of the American imperialist aggressor army dropped all of a sudden a concrete electric pole from his crane to kill Kim Yong Gun, a Korean labourer working at a construction site for military establishment.

Such unpardonable brutalities perpetrated everyday are common practices for the American imperialist human butchers following the evil nature of their ancestors who had been accustomed to murder and plunder.

Since the first days of their occupation of South Korea, the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops have made no scruple to do such criminal acts.

They made sport of a passing-by Korean woman, shaved her head and stripped her naked to paint her body before throwing her onto the street. One more instance: U.S. imperialist beasts pulled out finger nails of a Korean kid with pinchers, nailed him in a box which they loaded on a helicopter to drop the boy. There are too many a cite their abominable atrocities which make even the animals shy.

The recent violence and outrage by the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops against Kim Sun Je and South Korean workers are a few examples of many atrocities they have committed.

The South Korean people, however, have come out to deal out due punishment to the beast-like American imperialist aggressor troops who are desperately making preparations for a new war, perpetrating unpardonable barbarous acts.

More than 200 South Korean workers hired at the organ of the American imperialist aggressor army stationed in Yongdu, Kyongsi Province, held on November 10 a meeting to expose and denounce the abominable crime against Kim Sun Je and put up a tough resistance demanding immediate expulsion of the outrager of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army and open apology.

Prior to this, over 2,000 workers hired at the organ of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army staying in the Osan district staged a large-scale anti-U.S. demonstration of protest against national insult and persecution by the American imperialist aggressors.

Over 40 inhabitants in Dongdu-chon-up, Yangju county, Kyonggi Province, clubbed scores of the American imperialist aggressor

Foreign Countries Urge

Immediate Dissolution of "UNCURK" and Withdrawal of U.S. Imperialist Aggressor Troops from S. Korea

The criminal manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists to discuss illegally the so-called "Korean question" at the 23rd U.N. General Assembly session are under fire in many foreign countries and voices fully supporting the September 21 statement of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are ringing ever louder from all corners of the world.

According to a report from Hamako, recently the Malian Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity held a meeting supporting the September 21 statement of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued in connection with the manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialist aggressors to discuss the "Korean question" again in the U.N. General Assembly at its 23rd session on the basis of the so-called "annual report of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" and adopted a letter addressed to the Korean people.

The letter noted that the basic mission of the "UNCURK", a tool of the imperialists, is to perpetuate the artificial division of Korea caused by the U.S. imperialist aggressors' occupation of South Korea.

The letter pointed out:

The Malian Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity declares illegal any U.N. "resolutions" on Korea, resolutely opposes the discussion of the "Korean question" in the U.N. and demands the immediate dissolution of the "UNCURK."

The Malian Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity holds that the U.S. troops and all other foreign troops occupying South Korea under the U.N. flag must be withdrawn from South Korea at once.

Saying that if the U.N. has any intention to hear the will of the Korean people, it must invite the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to participate in the discussion of the Korean question, the letter stressed that the question of the unification of Korea should be solved by the Korean people themselves free from outside interference.

In conclusion the letter expressed the firm support to the just struggle of the heroic Korean people for the independent peaceful unification of the country.

According to a report from Havana on November 5, a recent issue of the Cuban paper **El Mundo**, under the title "U.N. must no longer discuss so-called 'Korean question'," carried the full text of the September 21 statement of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea published in denunciation of the U.S. imperialists' manoeuvres to discuss illegally the so-called "Korean question" at the 23rd session of the U.N. General Assembly.

A recent issue of the Soviet paper **Pravda** in an article denounced the U.S. imperialists' manoeuvres to discuss illegally the so-called "Korean question" again at the U.N. General Assembly session, according to a report from Moscow.

Exposing the vicious machinations of the U.S. imperialists to attain their ugly aim under the U.N. signboard, the paper pointed out that once the Korean question is to be discussed in the U.N., the U.N. should invite unconditionally the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and hear the true voice of the Korean people to find reasonable ways and means for the solution of the Korean question.

The Rumanian and Malian press also lashed at the U.S. imperialists' criminal manoeuvres to discuss the so-called "Korean question" at the U.N. General Assembly session.

Japanese Militarism—"Shock Brigade" of U.S. Imperialism in Asian Aggression

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, said in his report at the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea:

"Today the U.S. imperialists are directing the spearhead of aggression particularly to Asia, and Japanese militarism is faithfully serving U.S. imperialism as its 'shock brigade' in Asian aggression. In an absurd attempt to realize its old dream of Asian aggression again with the U.S. imperialist backing, Japanese militarism has gone the length of working out war plans against Korea and other socialist countries in Asia and began stretching out its crooked hands of aggression overtly to other areas, too. The Japanese militarists at the bidding of U.S. imperialism are making active preparations for a new war and Japan is serving the U.S. imperialists as supply base and attacking base for aggression against Asian countries."

[1]

Japanese militarism and U.S. imperialism, despite discords between them, are in the relation of an alliance of the former's subordination to the latter for their common interests in Asian aggression.

The U.S. imperialists, having occupied Japan after the Second World War, set out to revive Japanese militarism and use it as a "shock brigade" in the execution of their policy of aggression in an attempt to oppose socialist forces and national liberation forces growing rapidly in Asia.

To this end, the U.S. imperialists and the reactionary Japanese ruling circles established a new master-and-servant relation and entered into collaborations. From the outset of their occupation of Japan the U.S. imperialists started to preserve and foster aggressive reactionary forces in Japan actively by maintaining the emperor system, releasing many war criminals, reviving monopolies and regenerating and rearming armed forces of aggression in gross violation of international conventions which provides for the liquidation of the Japanese militarist forces and war remnants as well as for democratization of Japan.

Meanwhile, the reactionary forces in Japan which became weakened swiftly after their defeat in the war and bogged down in a fix owing to the mass advance of the Japanese people sought a way of revival with the backing of U.S. imperialism and found common interests in the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression.

In this course, Japan became shackled to U.S. imperialism politically, economically and militarily, and the system of U.S. imperialists' control over Japan was established.

It is the U.S.-Japan "security pact" that explains the relation of subordinate alliance between

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FEATURE FILM

"Comrades! Take This Pistol!"

A new film "Comrades! Take This Pistol!" now put on the screen in the cinema houses in Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, is drawing capacity audience every day.

This film, based on the revolutionary traditions, shows with deep emotion the boundless loyalty to the Leader, indomitable revolutionary spirit and lofty comradeship of the anti-Japanese fighters who fought to carry through the line of the armed struggle and the plan for obtaining arms put forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, in the early days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle organised and led by him in the 1930's.

Putting forth the line of the armed struggle, the only correct line for the Korean revolution, on the basis of a scientific analysis of the internal and external situation and summing-up of the national-liberation struggle at the turn of the 1930's, Comrade Kim Il Sung said in 1931:

"...The present situation urges us to take up arms... The question will not be solved by merely sitting and deploring or crying over the ogreish bestiality of the enemy. We should rise up and fight with arms in our hands.

"Where should we get arms? If we have money, we can buy them or manufacture them. But, the shortest cut is to capture weapons from the enemy..."

The line of the armed struggle set forth by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, peerless patriot, national hero and ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, at the grave moment when our people had to decide whether to sit and die under the bayonets of the bestial Japanese imperialists or to rise and fight, illumined the road of revolution before the Korean youth who were burning with patriotism and powerfully called them to the life-and-death struggle against the enemy.

The film begins with the scene of a ferryboat approaching the shore, ploughing through the torrential flow of the Duman River, which symbolizes the stamina of Korea where the flames of revolution are fiercely blazing up under the leadership of peerless patriot Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Seen among the passengers are Comrades Pak Se Hong, Han Tae Yon and Oh Il Pa, anti-Japanese guerrillas, assigned with the task of attacking a police-box of Japanese imperialism on the border line to capture rifles.

The anti-Japanese fighters who are going to fight a tense struggle—raiding a police-box of the enemy and capturing weapons with bare hands—renew their firm determination to restore the fatherland, silently looking at the pitiful sight of passengers, especially the family of an aged man who are returning home, unable to find means of livelihood in a foreign land where they were deprived of their dear son by the Japanese imperialists.

Upon reaching the shore, the fighters finish off Japanese imperialist brigands and storm a police-box. Carrying captured weapons with them, they turn back. The enemy chases them.

Dyeing the water of the river with their blood, the fighters swim toward the other side of the river, firmly taking the rifles they captured at the cost of their blood. Guerrilla Pak Se Hong who is swimming with guerrilla Han Tae Yon on his back gets injured.

Guerrilla Pak Se Hong struggling across the river, moving his benumbed limbs with the sole determination to save his comrade and rifles, guerrilla Han Tae Yon entreating guerrilla Pak Se Hong to cross the river hurriedly leaving him behind, guerrilla Oh Il Pa striving to save the comrades, braving the shower of bullets fired by the enemy—their red hearts are burning with the desire to save the lives of comrades and carry out the order of the Leader even if they die.

The situation becomes tense.

Guerrilla Han Tae Yon pushes away guerrilla Pak Se Hong who is carrying him on the back and gets under water. Guerrilla Pak Se Hong dives into the water to look for him.

In the water Comrade Pak Se Hong saves the drowning comrade and shouts breathing his last: "Comrades! Take this pistol!" The heroic death of Comrade Pak Se Hong touches the deep chords in the hearts of the spectators.

For its high ideological and artistic level the film wins warm acclamation of the audience. and powerfully inspires our working people who are burning with the determination to live and work in the revolutionary spirit of the anti-Japanese fighters boundlessly loyal to the Leader so that they can drive the U.S. imperialists, the sworn enemy of the Korean people, out of South Korea, unify the fatherland and achieve the nation-wide victory of the revolutionary cause as early as possible.

Kim Son Hyo

Comrade Pak Se Hong carried out his assigned combat task to the end, though he got serious bullet-wounds

The storming party raided the police substation with bold action and captured all the weapons from the enemy

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Japan and the U.S. by law. This "pact" legalizes Japan's dependence on the U.S. and stipulates the co-operation of Japanese militarism with U.S. imperialism in its policy of Asian aggression.

The aggressive alignment between the U.S. imperialists and Japanese militarist forces at the present stage has become undisguised still more in connection with the repeated serious military and political setbacks of U.S. imperialism in its aggressive war in Vietnam and the total crumbling of its aggressive footholds in Asia.

The U.S. imperialists hurled into the aggressive war against the Vietnamese people their own armed forces more than 500.000 strong and huge troops of their satellite countries and puppet troops including puppet troops of South Korea and mobilized barbarous war means plus great quantities of military equipment but they are sinking deeper into a helpless quagmire. The military and political reverses U.S. imperialism has sustained in the Vietnam war are a concentric expression of its crisis in Asia.

The unbearable misfortunes and tribulations imposed upon the South Korean people by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have evoked among the people a greater discontent with U.S. imperialism and its lackeys and led the broad masses of the people to take the road of struggle.

In South Korea, revolutionary forces are growing rapidly and the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism is shaking.

The U.S. imperialists are using Japanese militarism in the implementation of their aggressive policy in every way to stifle the rapidly growing revolutionary forces in Asia and cope with their military and political crisis so as to make up for their weak points.

On the other hand, the Japanese militarists are acting indiscreetly, reckoning that their active involvement in the U.S. imperialists' policy of Asian aggression faced with crisis is the way to strengthen their position and realize their aggressive ambition.

Monopoly capitalism which provides economic basis for Japanese militarism has fattened as never before thanks to the "aid" of U.S. imperialism, profits in the Korean war and harsh exploitation of the working people. Especially, the proportion of heavy and chemical industries that gear up war industries increased considerably with the result that the potentials for war needs have been augmented to a great extent.

Japan's military forces which constitute the basis of militarism are growing with rapidity. Japan has now nearly 300.000-strong ground, naval and air forces equipped with modern weapons.

These manoeuvres of the reactionary Japanese ruling circles for overseas aggression are naturally accompanied by the process of reactionizing and fascisizing the present internal system of Japan. In Japan schemes for the enactment of various evil laws are being openly carried forward to amend the present constitution, enforce the conscription system and introduce a general war-time mobilization system.

Along with this, the police and Right-wing terrorist organizations instigated by the reactionary government of Japan are widely used as a tool for the revival of militarism and suppression of the people.

All this bespeaks that Japanese militarism has made its appearance as a dangerous aggressive force, playing the role of an important partner of U.S. imperialism in its Asian strategy on the basis of the relation of subordinate alliance.

(To be continued)

Kim Gwang Su

New Ambassador of Republic of Mali to Korea Here

Assane Guindo, newly-appointed ambassador of the Republic of Mali to Korea arrived here on November 11 by air.

Indian Counsul-General to Stay in Our Country Arrives in Pyongyang

Counsul-General Alfred William Vaz of the Indian Republic to stay in our country arrived in Pyongyang on November 5.

He was greeted by the personnel concerned at the airport.

Korean Film Has a Great Run in South Yemen

A film of our country is winning great popularity in South Yemen.

According to a report from Aden, the National Cinema House in the capital of South Yemen started showing the Korean feature film "On the Rails" on October 31.

Each time the scene of U.S. imperialist aggressor troops suffering heavy casualties appeared, the spectators extended enthusiastic applause to express solidarity with the Korean people in their fight against the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

Photo Exhibition and Film Show Held in Honour of Cambodian Independence Day

The Korean Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Korea-Cambodia Friendship Society jointly arranged a photo exhibition and film show at the Chollima House of Culture on the evening of November 13 in honour of the 15th anniversary of the independence of the Kingdom of Cambodia.

The gathering was attended by Kye Ung Tae, Minister of Foreign Trade; Kim Gwan Sop, Acting Chairman of the Korean Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries; Jang Chol, Vice-Minister of Culture and Vice-Chairman of the Korea-Cambodia Friendship Society; Jong Sung Gyu, Vice-Chairman of the Korea-Cambodia Friendship Society; Jin Chung Guk, director of a department of the Foreign Ministry, and other personages concerned and working people in the city.

Invited to the gathering were Ambassador Samreth Soth and staff members of the Embassy of the Kingdom of Cambodia and cultural attaches of foreign embassies in Pyongyang.

On view at the photo exhibition were many items showing the successes the Cambodian people have scored in their struggle to defend national dignity and independence and develop national economy and national culture under the leadership of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, holding aloft the banner of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism. Also on show were numbers of photos exposing the outrageous acts of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys against Cambodia.

The opening ceremony for the photo exhibition was addressed by Vice-Minister of Culture Jang Chol, Vice-Chairman of the Korea-Cambodia Friendship Society, and Cambodian Ambassador to Korea Samreth Soth.

The attendants looked round the exhibits and saw Cambodian documentary films including "Cambodia Today."

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